



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



3 2044 010 386 555

CENTENNIAL
REPORT OF
THE BOSTON
DISPENSARY

1796 - 1897

Med 55.80.172



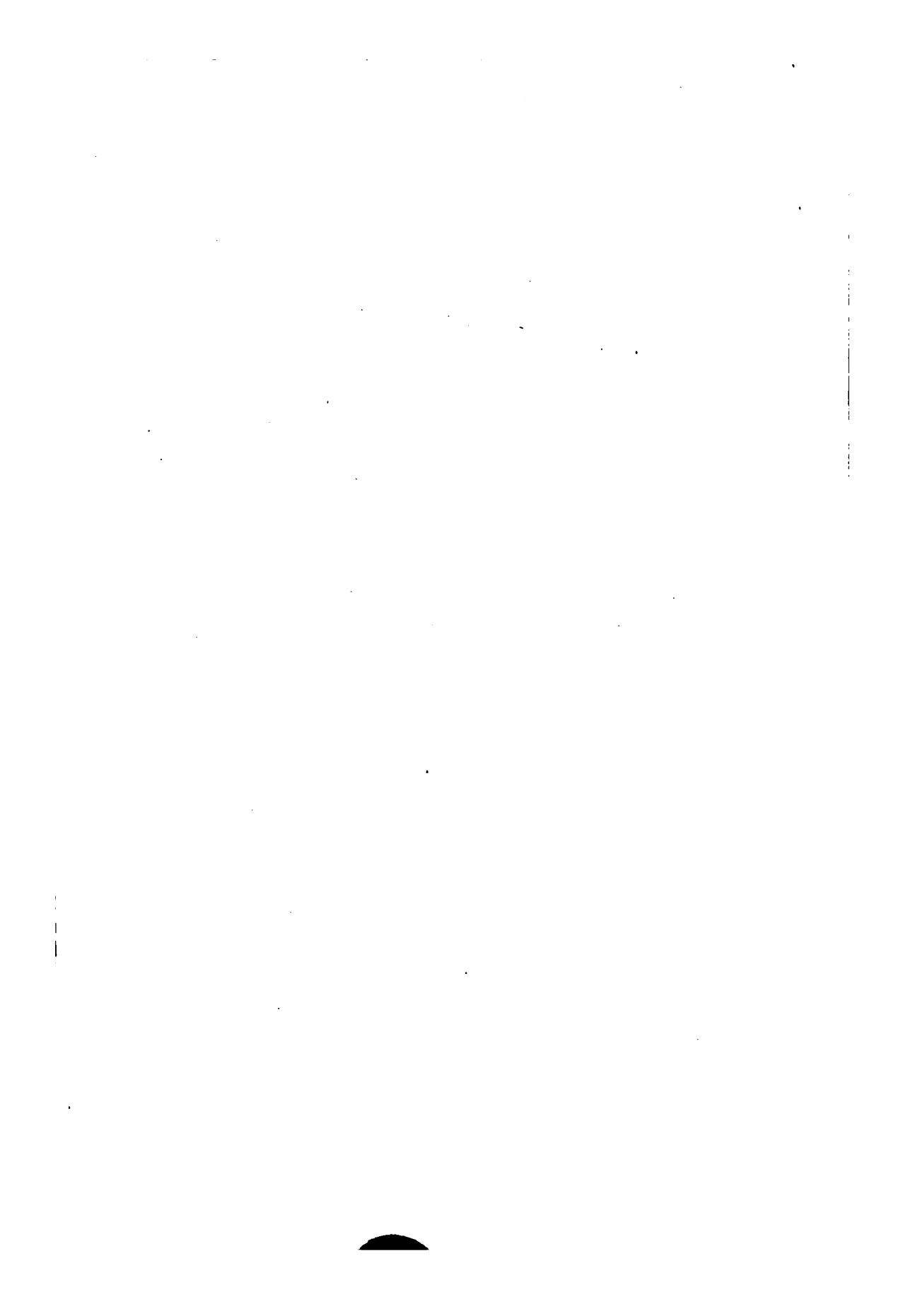
Harvard College Library

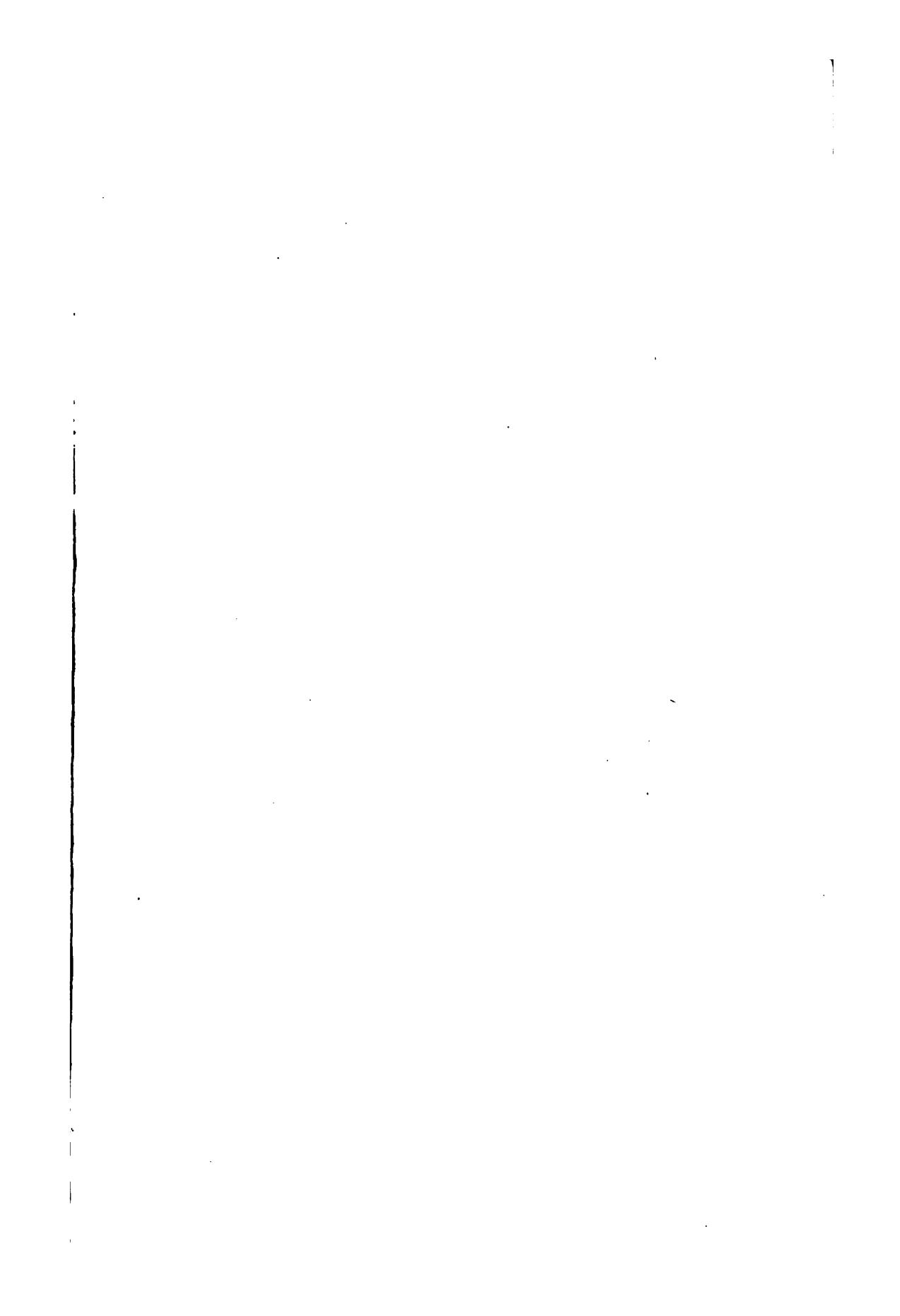
FROM

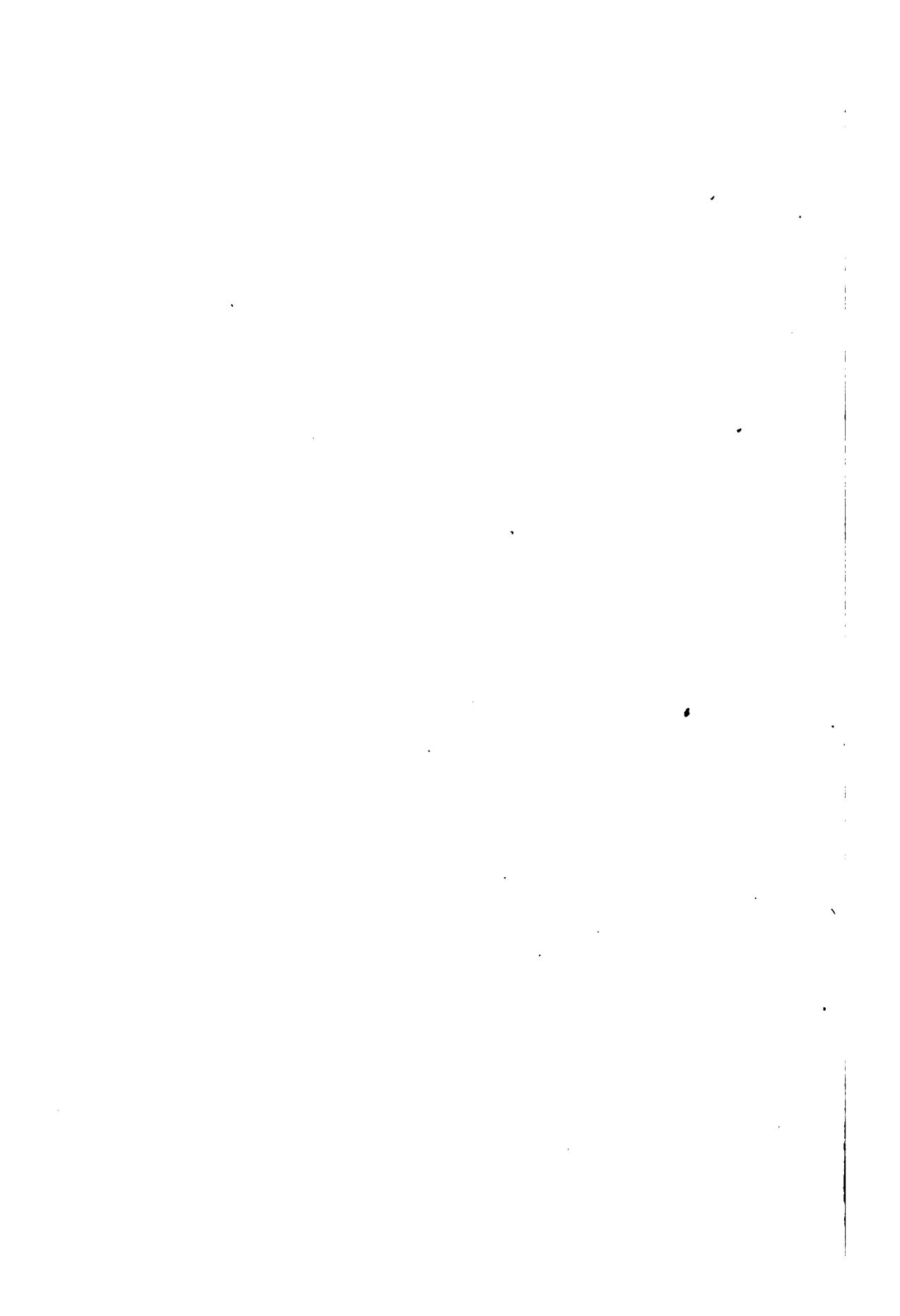
The Compiler,

R. M. Greenleaf

9 March, 1898.







AN HISTORICAL REPORT
OF THE
BOSTON DISPENSARY

FOR

One Hundred and One Years.

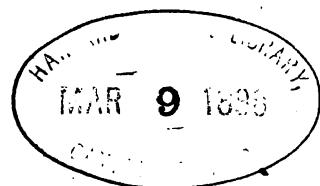
1796—1897.

PREPARED BY
Willard
ROBERT W. GREENLEAF, A. M., M. D.

BROOKLINE, MASS.:
THE RIVERDALE PRESS: C. A. W. SPENCER, HARVARD SQUARE.
1898.

Med 5580.172

~~7.5970~~



The Computer

*THE following Report—appropriately called both
“Centennial” and “Historical”—of the Boston Dis-
pensary, prepared by one of its Medical Staff, is
herewith presented to the friends of the Institution
and to the Public, by the Executive Committee of
the Board of Managers, who heartily endorse the
recommendations made therein, feeling that, if the
needs of this old and most deserving charity are
generally understood and appreciated, a sufficient
sum of money will be forthcoming to enable them
to carry out the proposed improvements.*

For the Executive Committee,

FRANCIS W. LAWRENCE,

Chairman.

Boston, January, 1898.



PREFACE.

DURING the past few years several physicians of the Boston Dispensary have thought of plans for perfecting the work of the Institution and for still further extending its field of usefulness. Hitherto each physician had been accustomed to perform his duties independently, each following the traditions of his predecessor and meeting his associates only in occasional consultations. Not until this year have plans for a better organization been perfected.

At a meeting held January 27th, 1897, committees were appointed to consider the needs of the Dispensary. A subsequent meeting was held June 2d, at which, among other important matters, it was voted to recommend that an historical report of the Institution be prepared and placed before its friends, together with such an account of the proposed lines of development as would show wherein the coöperation of its friends was necessary for the accomplishment of the desired results.

It is hoped that the following report, prepared in accordance with this vote of the Staff, will not merely interest its readers in the doings of this venerable Institution, the oldest organized medical charity in Boston, but that it will also inspire them to emulate the example of its early benefactors, through whom so much of well-directed charity has been possible.

In thus voting to have an historical report prepared few of the Staff were aware that the Dispensary had completed a

century of active life, nor that sixty years ago the physicians of that date had an efficient organization which resulted in important measures for the work of the Institution.

Excepting the annual statistical reports of the Superintendent, no report of the work of the Institution has appeared since the admirable account compiled in 1859, by Dr. William R. Lawrence, and entitled "A History of The Boston Dispensary." This book is now out of print. It is therefore especially fitting that some extended account should be given at this time to the friends of the Dispensary in honor of its centennial.

In the preparation of this report especial indebtedness is acknowledged to the late Dr. Lawrence's "History" above referred to, also to our Superintendent, Dr. William H. H. Hastings, from whom, besides the data from his annual reports since 1876, the writer has received continued courtesies and assistance.

For the Staff,

ROBERT W. GREENLEAF.

BOSTON DISPENSARY.

Managers.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, *President.*

ARTHUR LINCOLN, *Treasurer.*

EDWARD S. GREW, *Secretary.*

FRANCIS W. LAWRENCE. CHARLES G. WELD.

A. LAWRENCE MASON. FRANCIS W. HUNNEWELL.

CHARLES W. AMORY. J. COLLINS WARREN.

E. PIERSON BEEBE.

Executive Committee.

FRANCIS W. LAWRENCE. SAMUEL JOHNSON. A. LAWRENCE MASON.

Superintendent.

WILLIAM H. H. HASTINGS, M. D.

Surgeons.

EDWARD O. OTIS, M. D. EDWARD E. PEASE, M. D.

FREDERIC M. BRIGGS, M. D. WARREN F. GAY, M. D.

Physicians.

ROBERT DISBROW, M. D. EDWARD L. TWOMBLY, M. D.

THOMAS M. ROTCH, M. D. WILLIAM E. FAY, M. D.

HAROLD WILLIAMS, M. D. WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT, M. D.

EDWARD M. BUCKINGHAM, M.D. AUGUSTUS S. KNIGHT, M. D.

WILLIAM F. TEMPLE, M. D. FREDERICK R. TOWER, M. D.

HENRY JACKSON, M. D. JOHN W. BARTOL, M. D.

ROBERT W. GREENLEAF, M. D. EDMUND C. STOWELL, M. D.

SAMUEL BRECK, M. D. ALFRED A. WHEELER, M. D.

GEORGE A. SARGENT, M. D. JOHN N. COOLIDGE, M. D.

Department for Diseases of the Skin.

Physicians.

FRANCIS B. GREENOUGH, M. D. ABNER POST, M. D.

JAMES S. HOWE, M. D.

Department for Diseases of the Nervous System.

Physicians.

FREDERICK COGGESHALL, M. D. WILLIAM R. WOODBURY, M. D.

Department for Diseases of the Throat and Nose.

*Physicians.*JOHN W. FARLOW, M. D. WILLIAM S. BOARDMAN, M. D.
FREDERICK C. COBB, M. D. WILLIAM E. CHENERY, M. D.*Assistant Physician.*

BENJAMIN TENNEY, M. D.

Department for Diseases of Women.

*Physicians.*JOHN B. SWIFT, M. D. MALCOLM STORER, M. D.
GEORGE HAVEN, M. D. CHARLES H. HARE, M. D.

Department for Diseases of the Eye.

Physicians.

FRANK E. DRAPER, M. D. WILLIAM E. BAXTER, M. D.

Department for Diseases of the Ear.

Physicians.

WALLACE PREBLE, M. D. EDGAR M. HOLMES, M. D.

Assistants.

PHILIP HAMMOND, M. D. CHARLES S. WRIGHT, M. D.

Department for Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.

*Physicians.*GARDNER W. ALLEN, M. D. HOWARD A. LOTHROP, M. D.
CHARLES M. WHITNEY, M. D. C. MERTON SMITH, M. D.

Department for Diseases of the Rectum and Anus.

Physician.

WALTER J. OTIS, M. D.

Assistants.

JOSEPH C. STEDMAN, M. D. JOHN S. PHELPS, M. D.

Obstetric Department.*Physician.***CHARLES M. GREEN, M. D.***Assistants.***EDWARD M. REYNOLDS, M. D. CHARLES W. TOWNSEND, M. D.****Orthopedic Department.***Physicians.***CALVIN G. PAGE, M. D. CHARLES F. PAINTER, M. D.****Department for Mental Diseases.***Physician.***WALTER CHANNING, M. D.***Assistant.***ARTHUR C. JELLY, M. D.***Pathologist.***EDWARD M. GREENE, M. D.***Dentist.***ALEXANDER H. FISHER, D. M. D.****District Physicians.**

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| No. 1. George M. Muttart, M.D. | No. 7. James S. Stone, M. D. |
| " 2. Fred Drew, M. D. | " 8. George A. Harlow, M. D. |
| " 3. Carl A. Ewald, M. D. | " 9. William P. Coues, M. D. |
| " 4. Arthur L. Chute, M. D. | " 10. Sidney A. Lord, M. D. |
| " 5. Frank A. Higgins, M. D. | " 11. Richard F. Chase, M. D. |
| " 6. William Cogswell, M. D. | " 12. Richard E. Edes, M. D. |

*Physician to the Roxbury District.***HENRY F. HEWES, M. D.***Apothecary.***GEORGE LACHAMBRE.***Assistant.***EVERETT C. DODGE.**

STAFF ORGANIZATION.

*President.***HAROLD WILLIAMS.***Vice-Presidents.***ROBERT DISBROW.****ABNER POST.****FRANCIS B. GREENOUGH.****WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT.***Secretary and Treasurer.***FREDERIC M. BRIGGS.***Committees.**Executive.***JOHN W. FARLOW.****HENRY JACKSON.****WARREN F. GAY.***On Nominations.***WILLIAM R. WOODBURY.****AUGUSTUS S. KNIGHT.****EDWARD L. TWOMBLY.***On Building and Finance.***EDWARD O. OTIS.****JOSEPH C. STEDMAN.****WARREN F. GAY.***On Publications.***ROBERT W. GREENLEAF.****FREDERICK COGGESHALL.****BENJAMIN TENNEY.***On Instruction.***GEORGE HAVEN.****MALCOLM STORER.****JOHN W. BARTOL.**

REPORT.

THE Boston Dispensary was founded in 1796, eight years prior to the founding of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and sixty-eight years before that of the Boston City Hospital. It is the third institution of its kind in the country, having been preceded by the dispensaries of Philadelphia and New York, which were founded respectively in 1786 and 1790.

Its early history is that of small beginnings destined to bear rich fruit. In the years following the Revolution there was much suffering among the sick poor. This appealed deeply to Boston's pioneer philanthropists, who, guided somewhat by measures adopted elsewhere, established the Boston Dispensary.

Their method was to secure the services of a physician to give gratuitous treatment to needy and worthy cases. The patients were to be visited at their homes, or, if able to walk, were to be advised at the doctor's office. Medicines were to be supplied by an apothecary whose business it was, in addition, "to keep an accurate account of patients, their abodes, diseases, and times of admission and discharge." Funds were supplied by subscription, each contributor being entitled to have two patients attended to for each \$5.00 subscribed.

This simple organization was governed by a board of twelve managers, as follows :—

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Stephen Gorham, Esq., | Mr. William Shattuck, |
| Rev. Dr. Parker, | Captain Samuel Dunn, |
| Mr. John Parker, | John Andrews, Esq., |
| John Coffin Jones, Esq. | John Codman, Esq., |
| Deacon William Brown, | Jonathan Amory, 3d, |
| Rev. Dr. Stillman, | Rev. Samuel West, |
| Mr. William Smith, treasurer. | |

Their names, as well as those of the list of early subscribers, (*vide* Appendix) are too well known in Boston's benevolent circles to need especial comment. There were also three attending and two consulting physicians and surgeons and an apothecary. In the list of physicians (*vide* Appendix) Dr. John Fleet and Dr. James Jackson were among the early representatives. One finds in this list a remarkable assemblage of the strong physicians of Boston during the last century. It is interesting to know that so many of the leaders of medicine have served long apprenticeships in the oftentimes trying and discouraging attendance on the sick poor in their homes.

Of the first apothecaries, Oliver Smith and Thomas Bartlett, the Dispensary is especially indebted to Oliver Smith. In an address delivered on the seventeenth anniversary of the Dispensary, Dr. John G. Coffin said of him: "If among them any individual can be regarded as the founder of the Institution, this distinguished honor must be awarded to the name of Oliver Smith. His exertions were first in time and foremost in zeal and perseverance.

"But this association is not the only monument of his productive benevolence. He has ornamented our city and repaired the ravages of war. His noble humanity was not confined to deeds of a public nature; many individuals who

survive him still retain grateful remembrance of his numerous acts of kindness and friendship.

“Mr. Smith had not the happiness of being a parent; but he had the great happiness of possessing a heart which led him to consider every son and daughter of affliction as children of his family. For much of the beauty and improved state of the Mall and Common in this town, one of the most pleasant public walks and prospects in the United States, the inhabitants of Boston are indebted to Mr. Smith.”

On March 10th, 1797, it was voted to request the apothecary to make a board sign and to paint on it the words “Boston Dispensary,” with some appropriate device. We owe to Mr. Bartlett the accomplishment of this vote, which resulted in the production of that interesting relic, the attempted portraiture in wood of the Good Samaritan, now safely resting within our present building, but for years a weather-worn landmark of early Boston, at 92 Washington street. It is said that this sign had much to do with turning the attention of early benefactors of the Dispensary to its needs.

The early days of the Dispensary were not free from discouragements. Funds were not always forthcoming. The excuses for failure in remitting subscriptions sound very like those of today. One treasurer, the Hon. G. T. Bigelow, quotes such as “Mr. —— is abroad.” “Mr. —— will perhaps subscribe next year.” “Mr. —— has removed to Roxbury.” At times other measures were adopted to secure funds. For example, a Benefit was held at the Boston Theatre, February 26, 1821, at which Mr. Keen appeared as *King Lear*. From this the sum \$550.00 was presented to the Dispensary. On another occasion in 1823, the sum of \$200.00 was realized from the first exhibition of the Egyptian mummy.

One reason for an inadequate revenue was the fact, commented on in “The Pilot,” when publishing a list of the

benefactors of the Dispensary, that, whereas a considerable number of persons of foreign parentage were recipients of this charity, very few of their respective nationalities were contributors to its funds. It is to be hoped that with the improved fortunes of our foreign-born citizens they will vie with native Bostonians in the maintenance of charitable institutions.

Chief among the benefactors of the Dispensary was Benjamin Dearborn. By his will, probated April 23d, 1838, various bequests were made, which ultimately returned to the Dispensary upwards of \$90,000. This munificence rendered the Institution to an extent independent of annual subscribers, and made possible much that otherwise could not have been accomplished. Nor was this the only service rendered the community by Mr. Dearborn. His inventions were numerous, and he kept a number of skilled mechanics constantly employed in their elaboration. His profound knowledge of statics led to the production of his unrivaled balances. His keen foresight led him to formulate plans then considered most visionary, but bearing testimony to his greatness. Thus we find him preparing an original communication on the employment of convict labor as a rational mode of punishing crime, and another on a "Lenient System for adjusting Demands and collecting Debts, without imprisonment." His memorial to Congress in 1819, on the subject of running steam-carriages upon railroads, though then scarcely listened to, has been abundantly verified both in letter and in spirit by the intricate web of steam railway now spanning all parts of the United States. Mr. Dearborn was a teacher in his early days and was the author of "The Columbian Grammar," published in 1795, probably the first grammar of American origin published in the United States and a credit to American literature.

Mr. Dearborn's portrait now graces the walls of the managers' room at the Dispensary. It is to be hoped that his name will be perpetuated in some more substantial manner. If new buildings are to be erected it will be fitting to name a ward in his honor. The list of benefactors and life members (*vide* Appendix) includes other names worthy of special mention. Adequate reference to them would unduly prolong this report and those interested are referred to Dr. Lawrence's "History." This "History" was prepared as a labor of love in 1859, and in it one finds accounts, arranged chronologically, of the early days of the Dispensary. Much that is curious is therein detailed. There are also details of the plans of the early managers, among whom the Rev. Dr. Samuel Parker, Rector of Trinity Church, was an active worker. Dr. Parker was Chairman of the Board of Managers each year until 1804, when he resigned. In this year he became Bishop of Massachusetts, but death removed him before he had performed any Episcopal services. It is said that he had been very active in making improvements and in procuring subscribers and donations.

The impression has prevailed among many persons that the Dispensary has been largely aided by public funds and that the physicians have been remunerated as "City Doctors." Both of these impressions are erroneous. The funds of the Dispensary have always been from private sources and the physicians, excepting the district physicians, have always given their services gratuitously.

That the service of the district physicians is practically gratuitous is shown by a quaint bill of Dr. Fleet's. It is as follows:—

| Boston Dispensary to John Fleet, Jun. | | |
|--|-------|----------|
| To attending one hundred and nine of their patients | | \$109.00 |
| To delivering five women by orders from Nov., 1801, to July, 1802, | | 10.00 |
| July, 1802. | | \$119.00 |

In 1858 the salaries of the district physicians at South and East Boston were fixed at \$100.00 per annum, and at a subsequent time \$200.00 per annum. That these salaries were intended solely to defray expenses incurred by the physicians in their visits is obvious from the amount of travel required of them.

The policy of sparing physicians extra expenses, which now finds expression in the purchase of instruments and appliances for special examinations and treatment, was foreshadowed early in the history of the Institution. For example, in 1825 we find that "the Treasurer was authorized to pay the tolls of the Physician of the Southern District in passing over the South-Boston Bridge."

Some idea of the amount of work performed by the district physicians may be inferred from the following letters and figures. For the year ending October, 1820, when about 1,000 patients were annually attended, Dr. Enoch Hale writes as follows:—

"The memorandum of the number of visits was kept originally solely for my own gratification. It is now returned, as exhibiting in some measure the extent of the duties which the Dispensary requires, and as furnishing some slight criterion by which to estimate the quantity of medicine required by the patients. Consultations at my own house are not included in the number of visits."

| | |
|--|------------|
| Number of patients | 268 |
| Number of visits | 2770 |
| Or an average of nearly eight visits daily. | |
| One of these patients visited | 249 times. |
| One " " " | 95 " |
| One " " " | 70 " |
| Two " " " | 59 " |
| One " " " | 55 " |
| One " " " | 53 " |
| Nine other patients visited more than 30 times each. | |

In 1859, when the total number of patients attended by the Dispensary was 14,426, Dr. Robert Ware writes as follows:—

“ 131 Tremont Street, 9th May, 1859.

“ Dear Sir,— As you requested, I have gone over my books for the nine months ending April 1, 1859. The last column gives the largest and smallest numbers of visits made at any time during the month.

“ Very truly,

“ Robert Ware.

“ Dr. Lawrence.”

| 1858. | No. of Visits. | Patients. | |
|----------------|----------------|-----------|------------|
| July, 31 days. | 494 | 153 | 26 and 10. |
| Aug.* 19 " | 367 | 102 | 28 " 8. |
| Sept. 30 " | 746 | 185 | 36 " 13. |
| Oct. 31 " | 716 | 184 | 34 " 12. |
| Nov. 30 " | 672 | 215 | 30 " 9. |
| Dec. 31 " | 663 | 175 | 37 " 11. |
| <hr/> | | | |
| 1859. | | | |
| Jan. 31 " | 691 | 161 | 30 " 10. |
| Feb. 28 " | 527 | 147 | 27 " 8. |
| March, 31 " | 578 | 150 | 28 " 6. |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | |
| | 5,454 | 1,472 | |

This gives an average of 20.8 visits per day, and an average of nearly four visits to each patient during the period of nine months.

* Absent from the city twelve days.

The statistics of the present activity of the Dispensary will be given later in this report. Suffice it to say now that upwards of 42,000 patients are treated annually by the Dispensary, of whom 14,000 are treated by the District Physicians.

Some of the work foreshadowed in the early days of the Dispensary became later of much importance. For example, in 1814 the employment of nurses was considered of such importance that we find the following: “If a fund, yielding an income of two or three hundred dollars, could be placed at the disposal of the Managers, for the support of *Dispensary Nurses* we believe that a system could be adopted by which a sufficient number of respectable persons could be found who

would always be ready to respond to the call of the District Physician. By the experience acquired in such a school, these nurses would in time become valuable to other classes in the community; and their places could be filled by other candidates." For some reason, possibly lack of funds, permission was not again given to employ them until 1838, when in certain cases physicians were allowed to provide nurses, "the sum expended not to exceed the sum of \$10.00 in any one case." Thus was anticipated the work of the Instructive District Nursing Association, which has supplied nurses regularly to each district physician since 1886.

The instruction of medical students also became a feature of the work at a very early date. Details of the extent of this custom are not given, but it is clear that clinical instruction and the assumption of a certain amount of responsibility were recognized as of great value in the early education of the physician. The Dispensary has always gladly welcomed students. Its present building has an amphitheatre for class purposes, and it has been the custom for years for the physicians to give instruction to small classes in their respective rooms. In this way students have been received from the Harvard Medical School, the Boston Polyclinic, and of recent years also from the Tufts College Medical School, the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia, etc. Through the district work many of the patients have been provided for the midwifery classes in the medical schools:—414 cases were thus provided in 1896. The Department of clinical medicine at the Harvard Medical School also makes use of this opportunity for students to follow cases at the bedside, each student being required to report on three cases thus visited. In the early days it appears that students substituted for the regular physicians of the districts to such an extent that for a while in 1826 the privilege to prescribe for patients was taken away.

In 1827 the physicians so strongly recommended the renewal of this privilege that students were again permitted to prescribe but "were requested to call upon the apothecaries once in each week that they might become acquainted with the price of medicines."

That the Dispensary was desirous of being abreast of the times was evidenced in still other ways at an early date. For example, we find that in 1812 an electric machine was purchased. This evidently was not used a great deal, for in 1820 its sale was authorized.

Our recent public agitation of the bath-house question was voiced as long ago as 1821, when it was voted, "On application of Dr. Chandler Robbins, Jr., that a bathing tub be purchased and deposited in some central place, for the use of the patients of the Dispensary." As we have not had even one bath tub during the intervening years, it might make amends to equip the Dispensary with a hydriatic department in accordance with modern requirements, with steam, spray baths, etc. The treatment of the sick, by measures of hydro-therapy, which have been proved of such value elsewhere, is yet in its infancy in Boston. It might be a welcome addition to our Dispensary to have provision for it here.

After the manner of certain English societies it has long been the custom of the Dispensary to provide trusses, either at cost or gratuitously, to patients needing them. For example, in 1803 Mr. Bartlett was authorized to pay \$8.00 for two trusses furnished to patients, while in 1806 we find it voted, "That Mrs. Abigail Smeak be furnished with a truss, and that the same be paid for by the Treasurer." The custom is still continued.

The Dispensary was early interested in sanitary questions, apart from its immediate province. In 1803 we find it issuing

a circular* in the several newspapers, in which are set forth in three parallel columns the comparative relations of vaccination, inoculation and small-pox.

By following such advice our people have had an immunity from the loathsome disease, small-pox, for so long a time that every now and then some well-meaning individual, perhaps learned in other lines of thought but densely ignorant of sanitary problems, presumes to advance so-called anti-vaccination arguments. The question no longer admits of argument,

** Natural Small-pox.*—For twelve centuries this disorder has been known to continue its ravages, destroying every year an immense proportion of the population of the world.

It is in some few instances mild, but for the most part violent, painful, loathsome, dangerous to life and always **CONTAGIOUS**. One case in three—dangerous; one in six dies.

At least half of mankind have it; consequently one in twelve of the human race perish by this disease. In London 3,000 die annually; 40,000 in Great Britain and Ireland.

The eruptions are numerous, painful and disgusting. Confinement, loss of time, and expense are certain, and more or less considerable. Precautions are for the most part unavailing; medical treatment necessary, both during the disease and afterwards. It occasions pitts, scars, seams, &c., disfiguring the skin, particularly the face.

It is attempting to cross a large and rapid stream by swimming, when one in six perishes.

Inoculated Small-pox.—For the most part mild, but sometimes violent, painful, loathsome, and dangerous to life. **ALWAYS CONTAGIOUS**, and therefore gives rise to Natural Small-pox; and has actually, by spreading the disease, increased the general mortality 17 in every 1,000. One in 40 has a dangerous disease; one in 300 dies; and in London one in 100.

Eruptions are sometimes very considerable; confinement, loss of time, and expense, certain, and more or less considerable; preparation by diet and medicine, necessary; extremes of heat and cold dangerous.

It is passing the river in a boat, subject to accidents, where one in 300 perishes, and one in 40 suffers partially.

Vaccination.—Is an infallible preventive of Small-pox; always mild, free from pain or danger, **NEVER FATAL, NOT CONTAGIOUS**.

No eruption but where vaccinated. No confinement, loss of time, or expense necessary. No precaution, no medicine required. No consequent deformity. No subsequent disease.

It is passing over a safe bridge.



the value and safety of vaccination properly performed having been definitely settled years ago.

Vaccination and vaccination alone has made small-pox so rare that not a few physicians of wide experience have never attended or even seen a case. The physicians of the Dispensary have made themselves acquainted with this dread disease either from observation of the occasional cases which have come to their notice in their services or by the courtesy of the physicians at the small-pox hospital. They are on the alert to detect new or imported cases early, and on several occasions have been of great service to the Board of Health, and hence to the community, in detecting such cases, and aiding in their early quarantine.

In a history of one hundred years one would expect that many customs should become obsolete. Among these customs certain may be mentioned, if only to show how the times have changed.

For example in the early days considerable quantities of wine were issued. A circular, not dated, but presumably written early in the century, states, "That the strictest economy is recommended in the distribution of medicines and wine. One quart only of the latter shall be ordered at one time; and that to be Lisbon or Sherry, or some other not exceeding their value. Port may sometimes be ordered if thought to be peculiarly beneficial; giving preference to the cheapest that will suit the case." In 1806 another circular was sent to the physicians directing that only sherry would be issued and that two quarts would be the maximum approved in any given illness.

In 1818 the question came up as to the necessity of issuing any wines. At this time the annual cost of wines ranged between \$450.00 and \$500.00. Apart from the question of expense the opinion was gaining ground that wines were a

needless luxury in dispensary practice, and it was voted to discontinue their issue. A letter from Dr. John Ware, who was a Dispensary physician in this year, is of interest in this connection. In it he states, "I find that I have issued in the whole one hundred and and thirty orders for a quart of wine each. Of this quantity, more than one-half was allowed to consumptive patients, and to the very old, merely as a cordial, a luxury, not with the expectation of answering any beneficial effect as to the cure of the disease. Of the remaining quantity the greater part was administered to patients with other diseases, nearly in the same way; and I may fairly say, of the whole quantity consumed, not one-quarter was necessary to the recovery of the patients. Indeed, when looking over the list of patients who have had wine, I cannot find more than one or two in which it appears to have essentially contributed to the favorable issue of the case."

There is a tradition that a mixture of cod-liver oil and whiskey, prescribed to consumptives, was discontinued because certain patients were in the habit of setting the mixture aside until the whiskey had separated, when they drank it through a straw and left the oil behind.

Few changes in medicine are more noteworthy than that relating to the practice of "blood-letting," a practice once so common that a hospital was not considered well equipped if lacking a cup at the head of each bed for use in bleeding. While probably most physicians would agree that under certain conditions venesection would be a desirable measure and might even be the means of saving life, these conditions have apparently been so rare, that few physicians have performed or seen the operation. The scarifier and the leech glass are instruments of unknown use to our younger physicians, indeed though leeches were in general use till this last decade it would be difficult to find one now.

In this connection the following, from a letter of the managers to the physicians is not without interest: "I write, therefore, to request, that, in all cases where venesection or scarification will do as well as leeching, you will adopt the former mode of practice." It seems that as many as thirty leeches had been ordered at a time by one of the physicians, and another "had often ordered leeches, when scarification would have been better for the patient, because the person *would not have it applied.*"

Among the customs of management long since fallen into disuse, was that of the annual celebration. In the early days of the century this was made a great event. For instance, in October, 1812, the day after the annual meeting of the subscribers, all interested marched in procession to the church in Federal street and listened to a discourse by the Rev. William E. Channing. The Governor and Council had been officially invited, and after the discourse the sum of three hundred and fifty-eight dollars was collected.

While it may not be desirable to return to the pomp and ceremonial of those early days, there can be no doubt that meetings of those with like aims and interests are most valuable as sources of inspiration and mutual help. The institution or the individual which omits such measures will surely stagnate, if it does not die of inanition. That the recognition of this important truth by the early physicians of the Dispensary resulted beneficially was evident from seasons of especial productiveness. For instance in 1833 meetings of the physicians were held once a month. Among the immediate results of these meetings were the adoption of a uniform nomenclature in the classification of diseases, which hitherto had been so incongruous as to be valueless for purposes of comparative study. An inquiry into the sociological conditions of the patients was undertaken by the Staff, which must have

been productive of a better understanding of their needs and conditions of life. Much was accomplished, too, in the direction of improving the routine medical work, through better ways of distributing tickets and through better facilities for attending walking patients. In this connection a letter* from Oliver Wendell Holmes to the managers will be of interest.

Even those of us who were privileged to listen to his lectures on anatomy find it difficult to think of him as a physician. By the "Autocrat" and by his poems he carved a path in letters peculiarly his own. It is with no little wonder and professional pride that one familiar with this path reads the masterly essays on "The Contagiousness of Puerperal Fever," "Intermittent Fever in New England," etc. The letter on the needs of the Dispensary shows the same forethought and sound common sense that characterize his medical essays. These were written at, or soon after, the time when meetings of the Dispensary staff were of frequent occurrence.

It is noteworthy also that most of the recommendations of that letter have been adopted, much to the advantage of the Dispensary.

Not till 1856, however, did we have a building especially suited to our purposes. At that time two buildings on the site of our present home were refitted for this purpose, and

"October 16th, 1837.

* "To the Managers of the Boston Dispensary:—

"In compliance with one of the rules prescribed to the Physicians of this Institution, it is my duty to lay before the Managers the following suggestions:—

"I. That each Physician should be amply provided with tickets. Under the present arrangement, he is obliged either to send the patients to one of the Subscribers, or to supply them with tickets which he has been compelled to solicit from his friends or others. The advantages of the first plan, as I have seen and felt them in the Broad-street district, are as follows:—

"1. The *Physician* has the task of directing the patient to the Subscriber's residence,—a matter of some difficulty in general, and frequently, especially with newly arrived foreigners, impossible; so that neither ticket nor medicine is obtained.

"2. The *Patient* has the task of hunting out the Subscriber, which is often a source of delay and vexation, if not of fatigue and suffering, as in the case where those who are really ill are obliged to do their own errands.

continued in active use until the erection of our present building, in 1883.

In 1856 the principal features of the work of the Dispensary, as now carried out, were begun. These were made possible chiefly through the munificence of Mr. Dearborn, to which reference has been made. When the present building was completed these plans were extended, and have since been continued with very little change. The changes that have arisen are chiefly those incident to increased numbers of patients and to improved methods of treatment, so that an account of the present conditions will practically represent those for several years past.

The medical work of the Dispensary today is two-fold in character, consisting of the district work and that of the consulting rooms at the Dispensary building. The district work has gone on quietly, unostentatiously, without a break for one

"3. The *Subscriber* has the unnecessary trouble of giving out the tickets in detail, and of being interrupted at all hours of the day with claims which must be immediately listened to.

"But, on the other hand, it is too much to ask of the Physician to go round begging for tickets, perhaps among those with whom he is unacquainted. I have myself succeeded in obtaining a very insufficient supply from some of my friends; but I have also had the mortification of having my request refused, — a circumstance very common with those who are obliged to ask favors.

"To the best of my recollection, no patient whom I have ever sent to a subscriber has at any time been refused a ticket. The subscriber, therefore, trusts entirely to my judgment respecting the claims of the patient; in other words, I am the real distributor in my own ward. Why then, all this superfluous machinery for wearing out the patience of all concerned?

"I would suggest, that while each subscriber retains such a number of tickets as he supposes he may require for his own distribution, the remaining ones, or a certain part of them, be left with the Secretary by the general consent of the subscribers, and by him freely dispensed to the Physicians.

"II. I would suggest that one or more places be provided, to which such patients as can safely and conveniently leave their own residences shall be expected to resort for advice. Such has been the method pursued in the Dispensaries of London and New York. It seems to me that two advantages would result from this arrangement: —

"1. A large class of patients, with diseases of comparatively trifling importance, — as, for instance, many affections of the eye and the ear, cutaneous diseases, and other chronic complaints not requiring confinement, — could be treated as effectually as if visited at their houses, at a far less expense of time and labor to the Physician.

"2. He would be freed in some measure from the importunities and exactions of those among his patients who, while they are too negligent to profit by his advice, would be too

hundred and one years. Such a history is unique, and is evidence that the Dispensary is a potent factor in the good of the community. The doctors are chosen from a list of applicants, chiefly graduates from our best hospitals and medical schools. These usually serve an apprenticeship for a few months, then, if their services prove satisfactory, they are appointed to one of the districts, of which there are now twelve. Their services generally last from one to two years, and are limited to three years.

The number of patients treated annually in the districts is from 14,000 to 15,000. A few cases may perhaps be of persons able to pay for medical services. But such are rare, and are not treated when discovered. The majority are among the squalid poor. There are always some, however, whom force of circumstances has driven into temporary poverty. The daily round of the District physician some-

indolent to seek it at the cost of a little trouble on their part; and would thus be enabled to give more attention to those who really require and deserve it.

"3. A consulting-room well attended is one of the most valuable schools for students as well as practitioners of medicine, since many cases of disease may be seen within a very limited time; and, being thus collected, may be compared with and illustrate each other. This is one of the legitimate ends of all medical charities.

"III. I will venture to ask of the Managers, whether the great and truly republican principle of the *concours*, or public competition of candidates for vacant offices, may not with advantage be introduced into the medical province of this Institution. The ground of election to the office of Physician seems at present to consist mainly in priority of claim. But is this any test of the competency or incompetency of the applicants? If there is one which is better and practicable, then it is due to those whose life and health are at stake that it should be adopted. The judges should be Physicians selected by the Managers; the capacity, the knowledge, the practical skill, of the candidates should be thoroughly tested; and to these should be sacrificed the blind rule of priority, and the occasional bias of favoritism. It is probable that the mention of such a plan would at once excite a spirit of industry and honorable competition among those to whom its offers should be addressed; such has been its universal effect wherever tested. The experience of every day in the Old World shows it to be of easy practical application. That this principle, so consonant with our institutions, will sooner or later be generally adopted, I cannot doubt. I believe this is a favorable opportunity for its introduction. To the young physician it offers a motive and a reward of industry; to the patient it gives assurance of obtaining a faithful, intelligent, and enlightened adviser.

"I offer these suggestions to the managers, because it is expressly declared to be my duty. Should either of them be thought worthy of attention, it would be easy to add such developments as are omitted in this hasty outline.

"Very respectfully,

"OLIVER W. HOLMES, M. D."

times brings him to scenes of especial sadness, as to homes ruined by intemperance or other vice.

The relation of intemperance to poverty was forcibly brought out in the statistical letters of the District physicians in 1833. Though the conditions are relatively somewhat better now than then, yet every District physician can duplicate the sad scenes therein recorded. Perhaps it may be in the sufferings of some poor wife, bedridden with pain, yet fearing to go to the hospital lest her erring husband dispose of her limited belongings in her absence and she have no roof to which to return. Wounds from brawls are not infrequent, but perhaps the hardest trials for the doctor are with the babies and little children. These "poor men's blessings" literally swarm in some localities, and when illness overtakes them it is sad indeed. In hot, stuffy rooms, redolent with the odors of washing and cooking, the poor babies fret under greasy bedding are annoyed by flies and vermin, and are often made ill by improper food from uncleansed nursing bottles.

Much has been done to lessen these evils, and the physician of today must, in addition to his professional relations to the diagnosis and treatment of disease, serve as a well-informed agent of various charities in order to do his full duty in ameliorating the sufferings of the sick poor. He may provide places for the critically ill in the proper hospital. A note descriptive of the case and a request for the ambulance, if necessary, usually serve this purpose. Then, too, he must be familiar with municipal ordinances relative to contagious diseases, such as the necessity of reporting them, the periods to elapse before children from the houses where contagion exists are allowed to go to school, and the prohibition of the use of public conveyances for contagious cases.

In epidemics of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and the like, the position of District physician is by no means a sinecure. He

may at such times be called upon to attend hundreds of such cases during a few weeks service. This work in its relation to the recently established system of school inspection alone will give some idea of the debt the community owes to the District physician.

He must be posted in other lines as well if he would properly fulfill his duties. For the sick babies or their mothers he may ensure restful hours on the Floating Hospital, the harbor boats, or in cars or carriages, for each of which he is supplied with tickets and instructions as to times and places. In a similar way he may provide restful vacation weeks for tired-out young women. These are among his most pleasant privileges, for it is sad indeed to attend these poor women, and know that instead of medicine, they need rather a respite from hard conditions of under-paid labor. It is a wonder that any one can live on the food furnished in cheap boarding-houses and restaurants. These girls try to do so, then pass restless nights in stuffy "side-rooms," with nobody to wait upon them save other equally hard-worked and under-paid young women. Perhaps more such cases come to the physicians in the central office suffering from Anemia, Dyspepsia, etc., than are seen in the districts ; but there are many such in each service.

Another charity with which the physician must be familiar is that of free foods. The Diet Kitchen was started in 1874, and furnishes at the request of the Dispensary physicians milk, eggs, broths, and bread, in sufficient quantities and of good quality, for limited periods. When the physician finds patients who can pay a little, but who are so situated as to be unable to prepare satisfactory food, he may direct them to the "New England Kitchen," established in 1890 by certain philanthropic and scientific representatives of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the supply of well-prepared and nutritious food at minimum prices. Then various milk funds

have made good milk available of recent years throughout the summer season.

Through the Overseers of the Poor, the several church societies, and the visitors of the Associated Charities much suffering and want are relieved during the service of the physician by properly connecting with these respective bodies. Coal, wood and provisions may be thus furnished, even rents temporarily paid in appropriate cases. While necessarily more familiar with certain of these charities than with others, the physicians of the Dispensary welcome all who bring help or cheer to the sick poor. To the distributors of the Flower Missions, to the readers at the bedside, as well as to those who provide food, raiment and shelter, he gladly extends a greeting. There is another charity, however, foreshadowed as we have seen, over eighty years ago, which very directly appeals to him. This is the Instructive District Nursing Association, efficiently established in 1886. Of this charity the physician is glad to avail himself as one of his most effective aids. The Association supplies each district with a nurse, who makes the visit with the physician or not, as he desires, helps him in his dressings or special examinations, then follows up his cases by one or more visits daily as the case requires. The nurses also instruct the young mothers in the proper care of their abodes and families. Improvement in cleanliness, cooking and other household duties follows these ministrations in a most satisfactory degree.

For the most part they are well-trained, faithful and self-sacrificing women, and their efforts are appreciated by the patients as well as by the physicians. Though in the daily rounds they are called upon from morning until evening to tramp up rickety stairs and into dark corners, and though they sometimes meet the vicious and depraved, no harm comes to

them, but instead they are greeted with smiles and blessings on every side.

The work of the Indoor Department of the Boston Dispensary, begun in a small way in the old building, and earlier still foreshadowed by work in the offices of the visiting physicians, assumed its present more perfect state in 1883, when our present building was first occupied. The daily routine is modelled in a general way on that commonly adopted in the out-patient departments of our larger hospitals. It differs, however, in several important respects from many of them, and is in the front rank of institutions of its kind. Among its chief features are the facilities for the prompt classification of patients, and sending them to specialists in their respective departments.

As a patient enters the main waiting hall, he is received by a clerk, and given a numbered check for the department to which his disease apparently belongs. He then takes a seat in front of the room to which he has been assigned, and enters the consulting room as the physician in attendance rings for him. To patients coming for the first time, the physician gives a card on which he records the room number, the date, and the index number of his case-book. The examinations are carried out in this room, and records are kept of the diagnosis, treatment and important details of the cases.

Where medicines are ordered a prescription is written which the patient takes to a cashier in the main hall, paying ten cents for each prescription, unless the physician in charge is satisfied that he is unable to afford that moderate sum, in which case no charge is made. He then takes it to the Apothecary of the Dispensary, who compounds and dispenses the medicines in an adjoining room.

During the past year 28,865 patients have been attended, as follows:—

| | Men | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|--|-------|--------|-----------|--------|
| Medical Department | 3,058 | 5,020 | 4,775 | 12,853 |
| Surgical Department | 1,466 | 842 | 663 | 2,971 |
| Department for Disease of the Skin | 576 | 627 | 522 | 1,725 |
| Department for Diseases of the Nervous System | 829 | 1,235 | 207 | 2,271 |
| Department for Diseases of the Throat and Nose | 943 | 863 | 777 | 2,583 |
| Department for the Diseases of Women | — | 1,122 | — | — |
| Department for Diseases of the Eye | 354 | 606 | 389 | 1,349 |
| Department for Disease of the Ear | 230 | 254 | 284 | 768 |
| Department for Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System | 2,261 | 22 | — | 2,283 |
| Department for Diseases of the Rectum | 113 | 54 | 1 | 168 |
| Orthopedic Department | 121 | 110 | 42 | 273 |
| Dental Department | 167 | 157 | 175 | 499 |

These figures are of interest as compared with those of earlier days (*vide* pp. 16, 17). Then, in 1867, there were fourteen physicians, four surgeons, eight district physicians and one superintendent. This Staff attended 14,446 patients in the house and 9,462 on the districts; giving a total of 23,908 patients attended in that year. The number of physicians, including the superintendent and district physicians now in attendance is 71, and 44,323 patients are attended during the year. Probably the number of patients actually seen is considerably less than this, as the same patient oftentimes is seen in several different services and appears as a new case in each.

The several rooms are fairly well equipped for carrying out their respective lines of work. For example, the nervous room has an equipment of electric batteries, facilities for administering massage, etc.

Regarding massage, it is of interest that the first scientific use of this valuable remedial measure, in Boston clinics of this character, was undertaken in the Boston Dispensary. In the summer of 1893 it was introduced with the coöperation of

Miss Jennie M. Colby and the late Baron Nils Posse. Since that time Miss Colby, with several assistants in the women's room, and Mr. Edwin F. Harding in the men's room, has given daily service in massage.

The Surgical Department and those for special diseases are also fairly well equipped with their respective appliances.

An important department of the Dispensary is that of the Pharmacist. He has two assistants and keeps on hand a stock of medicines, made chiefly in the laboratory of the Dispensary.

For convenience, as well as to ensure uniformity in the preparations, the majority of the medicines ordered are from a special formulary in use in the Dispensary. This includes eighty-two combinations of drugs, each of which when ordered may be specified as Sol. or Mix. 1, 2, 3, etc. The physicians are by no means confined to this formulary, but are provided with the preparations of the U. S. Pharmacopeia, also with a considerable number of drugs representing the later advances in medicine. Every aid, as far as the funds will allow, is made to give the best that medical skill can provide.

A pathologist is on duty daily to aid in the chemical examination of the patients' various excreta. A specimen is sent to him on one day, and he returns a report of what he finds on the following day.

It would be impossible to give details in a report of this character, regarding the work of the different rooms. Suffice it to say that each of the seventy-one physicians in his respective term of service brings to the poor people intrusted to his care the best attention he can give under the circumstances. Nor is it all a labor of benevolence on the part of the physician. However benevolently inclined he may be, he must constantly bear in mind that, beside his duties to the patients, his position demands of him duties to the medical profession and to himself. For the profession he must endeavor to advance

the sum of medical knowledge. His attendance on the cases should be such that it either permits instruction of medical students or a careful study of each case or class of cases in the hope that he may shed light on some problem of medicine. For himself it is his duty to so enlarge his knowledge that each year of service may increase his skill as a physician. His patients have a right to demand this of him. The day has gone by when a physician may simply sit in a consulting room, listen to a few symptoms and write a prescription. Medicine has advanced with the other sciences. Exact observation and analysis are of the greatest importance in the study of cases.

Realizing these lines of progress in medicine the physicians of the Boston Dispensary have taken counsel together to see wherein they can improve upon the past work of the institution. As in 1833 such combined action resulted in what was relatively the strongest and most productive period in the history of the Dispensary, so it is hoped that the present organization will bear rich fruits. It is not necessary to detail here the recommendations or actions of the several committees to bring about improved methods for the study and treatment of cases. It is, however, among the objects of this report to lay before the friends of the Institution some lines in which it seems to us that the Dispensary may develop, if outside aid can be secured. It is hoped that some who read these pages may feel inclined to emulate the illustrious examples of the benefactors of former years, without whose aid the results already attained would have been impossible.

What, then, are the present needs of the Dispensary? In the first place more room is needed for consulting purposes. As matters stand today each physician must content himself with one small room (13 x 15 ft.), in which to attend to from twenty to fifty patients. If he can content himself with

simply ringing in a patient every few minutes and asking a few questions and then handing out a prescription, one room may answer well enough; but modern medicine is not satisfied with this method of attending cases, nor can any conscientious physician follow it except as a makeshift. Room is needed in which to make necessary examinations and to administer special forms of treatment without undue exposure of individual patients or needless delay in getting patients ready for examinations. Increased facilities are also needed for the chemical and microscopical examination of the sputum, blood, etc. Oftentimes it is of the utmost importance to obtain data in regard to these particulars at the time of the first visit. Delays may mean the putting off of the diagnosis, as in consumption, for weeks, owing to the difficulty of making the patients realize the need of early attention to their ailments. Thus the period in which efficient aid may be rendered them is allowed to go by. This could be rectified by having sufficient means to employ assistants to the pathologist, who could work in rooms adjoining the medical consulting rooms, and who could be on hand for work at the times when such work is most wanted. With the improved methods of recent pathology such immediate examinations are usually possible. They would help also very materially in the work of the surgical and other departments, since, as carried out now, it is largely at the personal expense, inconvenience and loss of time of individual physicians.

Another important need is that of beds. At present there are no beds in the Institution. If a patient, ill with Heart-disease, or Epilepsy, or anything else liable to acute attacks, is overcome at the Dispensary, or if a surgical patient happens to faint or to need time to recover from Ether, there is nothing to be done, on account of our limited facilities, except to give up our examining tables to them to the detriment of the clinic,

or else to screen them off on an extemporized bed on the floor. Again, whether it is necessary to have another hospital in Boston or not, there is no question but what it would add very greatly to the desirability of a Dispensary service to have a few beds for the reception of certain classes of cases. No surgeon is long content to have case after case come to him of patients suffering with crooked limbs or morbid growths, which he must send to other operators at some other institution because of no provision for the treatment in his own. So in medical services, a physician is exceedingly loath to send cases of which he is making a special study to hospitals where he cannot attend them himself or easily follow their subsequent history. The Staff of the Dispensary is of the opinion that there is a real demand for at least one infirmary ward connected with the Institution, and that its establishment, besides being of great benefit to the patients, would react favorably on the personnel of the Staff, by making appointments much more valuable as a means for professional improvement than is now the case. A Dispensary service should be so valuable that every physician possessing it might consider it capable of being made second to none of its kind.

All of these improvements involve increased expenditures. The present funds of the Institution permit its continuance only as it has been carried on during the past fourteen years. It certainly is desirable that its usefulness should be extended. Already land has been acquired adjoining our present building. Funds are not at hand to make the enlargements necessary to relieve the present congested state of our clinics, much less to initiate such improvements as those above indicated.

Before closing this report we would say that no history of the Boston Dispensary would be complete without more than a passing notice of the work accomplished by its Superintendent, Dr. William H. H. Hastings. He served his

apprenticeship as District physician from 1869 to 1872, when he was appointed to the house as a Physician. This position he held until 1876, when he was appointed Superintendent.

In the twenty-one years of daily duty as Superintendent, Dr. Hastings has served the Dispensary continuously, faithfully and well. Familiar with the older methods, to him came the responsibility of administering the new. With the occupancy of the present building in 1883, came added cares. The specialization of services and the respective terms of the seventy physicians attached to them; the requirements of modern therapeutics and the purchase of supplies and apparatus incident thereto; the judicious handling of the many patients; also the administration of the financial details of the Institution, all require and have received at his hands skilled attention and executive ability. To his unremitting care and wise forethought the growth of the Dispensary and its present usefulness are largely due.

In this century of active life the Dispensary has had an honored history, one in which managers, physicians and friends may well take pride. The amount of suffering alleviated among the needy poor is incalculable. In the entire time since 1796, one million three hundred and seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and forty-five (1,378,845) cases have been attended. Since 1856 the number is one million two hundred and fifty-nine thousand six hundred and eighty-two (1,259,682). Doubtless among them a small percentage could be found of those to whom charity should not have been extended, but the number is certainly trivial compared with the large percentage of those really in need, to whom the charge of even a single small fee would have been a hardship.

That the purposes of the Dispensary have appealed strongly to the thoughtful citizens of this community is evidenced by the names of persons interested in their



development. Complete lists of benefactors, managers, physicians and others thus interested are given in the Appendix.

A list tells its own story of generous contributions when it includes such names as Amory, Bromfield, Brooks, Hemenway, Higginson, Lawrence, Lowell, Parker, Smith, Sprague and Wigglesworth, which appear in that of the life-members and benefactors.

It is not surprising that general confidence has been inspired in the work of the Dispensary when the management of its affairs has always been in the hands of gentlemen whose very names are synonymous with good government and of thoughtful interest in whatever relates to the commercial, the physical, the intellectual or the spiritual welfare of the community. Among the Managers who have given especially long and faithful service, have been Wolcott (both father and son), Lawrence, Crocker, Kuhn, Wigglesworth, Rogers, Ellis and Parker.

As one reads in the long list of Dispensary Physicians the names of Jackson, and Warren, and Bowditch, and Cabot, and Doe, and Williams among the dead, or later the names of so many of Boston's living leaders of medicine, men to whom rich and poor, patient and physician turn when in need of special counsel, one may well feel not only that this Charity has nobly met its special aims, but also that by the experience acquired in such service the community and the medical profession have been largely the gainers.

It is the desire of the present Staff of the Boston Dispensary to continue the high standard of excellence, transmitted to them, and to aid the Dispensary towards a healthful development of its respective fields of usefulness.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO THE BOSTON DISPENSARY IN 1796.*

| | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Hon. Samuel Adams, Esq. | Mr. Joseph Callender, jun. |
| Mr. Seth Adams. | Mr. Gardner L. Chandler. |
| Jeremiah Allen, Esq. | Mrs. Mary Coffin. |
| Mr. Jonathan Amory. | Mr. Joseph Coolidge. |
| Mr. John Amory. | Mr. James Cutler. |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Amory. | Mr. George Deblois. |
| Mr. John Amory, jun. | Mr. Thomas Dennie. |
| Mr. Jonathan Amory, jun. | Mr. Ebenezer Dorr. |
| Mr. Francis Amory. | Mr. Samuel Dunn. |
| Mr. Thomas C. Amory. | Mr. Joshua Eaton. |
| Mr. Jonathan Amory, tertius. | Major-General Simon Elliott. |
| John Andrews, Esq. | Mr. Joseph Field. |
| Mr. John T. Apthorp. | His Honor, Moses Gill, Esq., \$10. |
| Nathaniel Balch, Esq. | Mr. Nathaniel Goodwin. |
| Capt. Tristram Bernard. | Mr. Samuel Gore. |
| Mr. Thomas Bartlett. | Mr. John Gore. |
| Mr. Samuel Blagge. | Stephen Gorham, Esq. |
| Mr. Kirk Boott. | Mr. John Gray. |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Bowdoin, \$10. | Mr. Richard Green. |
| Mr. Thomas Brewer. | Mr. Benjamin Greene. |
| Mr. Peter C. Brooks. | |
| Mr. William Brown. | |
| Mr. Benjamin Bussey. | |

* The original list of benefactors was long supposed to be lost and the list given in Dr. Lawrence's "History" was obtained from a copy in the Athenæum Library. Recently, however, the original manuscript was found in an old garret in Roxbury, and is now framed and preserved in the Dispensary.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Mr. Joseph Greene. | Mr. Thomas H. Perkins, \$10. |
| Mr. David Greene. | Mr. Joshua Pico. |
| Mr. John Huskins. | Mr. William Pratt. |
| Mrs. Elizabeth Huskins. | Mr. Joseph Roby. |
| Mr. Moses M. Hays. | Mrs. Hannah Rowe. |
| Stephen Higginson, Esq. | Estate of Hon. Thomas Russell, Esq., \$20. |
| Mr. Stephen Higginson, jun. | Mr. Samuel Salisbury. |
| Mr. Oliver Holden. | James Scott, Esq. |
| Mrs. Abigail Howard. | Mr. William Shattuck. |
| Mr. Jonathan Hunnewell. | Mr. William Shaw. |
| Henry Jackson, Esq. | Mrs. Anne Smith. |
| Hon. John C. Jones. | William Smith, Esq. |
| Mr. Thomas J. Jones. | Mrs. Elizabeth Sparhawk. |
| Mrs. Susanna Kneeland. | Rev. Samuel Stillman, D. D. |
| Mr. William Lambert. | Mr. Benjamin Morgan Stillman. |
| Hon. John Lowell, Esq. | Hon. James Sullivan, Esq. |
| John Lowell, jun., Esq. | Mr. Joseph Taylor. |
| Thomas McDonough, Esq. | Mrs. Elizabeth Temple. |
| Mr. John Marston. | Mr. Joshua Thomas. |
| Rev. Jedediah Morse, D. D. | Mr. Samuel Torrey. |
| Mr. William Newman. | William Tudor, Esq. |
| Rev. Samuel Parker, D. D. | Mr. Edward Tuckerman. |
| Mr. John Parker. | Charles Vaughn, Esq. |
| Samuel Parkman, Esq. | Mr. James Vila. |
| Mr. Gorham Parsons. | Mr. Henry Wainwright. |
| Mr. William Payne, \$30. | Hon. Oliver Wendell, Esq. |
| Miss Sarah Payne. | Rev. Samuel West. |
| Mr. David Peirce. | Mr. David West. |
| Mr. Levi Peirce. | Mr. Robert Wier, jun. |
| Mr. Samuel Penhallow. | Mr. William Woods. |

BENEFACtors.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| 1799. | John Lucas | . | . | . | . | . | \$20 00 |
| 1801. | Thomas Smith | . | . | . | . | . | 333 33 |
| 1805. | Mrs. McLane | . | . | . | . | . | 50 00 |
| 1811. | Mrs. Esther Sprague | . | . | . | . | . | 1,500 00 |
| 1812. | Public Contribution | . | . | . | . | . | 358 15 |
| 1813. | Collection at King's Chapel | . | . | . | . | . | 161 47 |
| 1816. | Caleb Bingham | . | . | . | . | . | 25 00 |
| 1819. | Sarah Russell | . | . | . | . | . | 100 00 |
| 1820. | Edward H. Robbins | . | . | . | . | . | 30 00 |
| 1821. | Boston Theatre, J. A. Dickson | . | . | . | . | . | 500 00 |
| 1823. | City of Boston | . | . | . | . | . | 120 00 |
| 1823. | Bryant P. Tilden | . | . | . | . | . | 200 00 |
| 1830. | A Friend | . | . | . | . | . | 200 00 |
| 1830. | Anne Smith | . | . | . | . | . | 5,000 00 |
| 1832. | Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society | . | . | . | . | . | 200 00 |
| 1832. | Gardiner Greene | . | . | . | . | . | 25 00 |
| 1832. | Miss Belknap | . | . | . | . | . | 1,000 00 |
| 1832. | Peter C. Brooks. | . | . | . | . | . | 50 00 |
| 1833. | Irish Charitable Society | . | . | . | . | . | 10 00 |
| 1833. | Mrs. Sarah Jackson | . | . | . | . | . | 200 00 |
| 1836. | Peter C. Brooks. | . | . | . | . | . | 50 00 |
| 1837. | Mrs. Sarah Green | . | . | . | . | . | 200 00 |
| 1837. | Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society | . | . | . | . | . | 200 00 |
| 1838. | Benjamin Dearborn (in reversion) | . | . | . | . | . | 90,000 00 |
| 1841. | Mrs. Margaret Coffin | . | . | . | . | . | 30 00 |
| 1842. | Lucretia Hubbard | . | . | . | . | . | 500 00 |
| 1844. | Sarah Stocker | . | . | . | . | . | 50 00 |
| 1845. | John Parker | . | . | . | . | . | 2,000 00 |
| 1847. | Henry Higginson | . | . | . | . | . | 10,000 00 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|----|
| 1850. | John Bromfield | . | . | . | . | . | . | \$10,000 | 00 |
| 1850. | John Redman | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1,130 | 00 |
| 1856. | A. B. | . | . | . | . | . | . | 100 | 00 |
| 1856. | Augustus Hemenway | . | . | . | . | . | . | 100 | 00 |
| 1858. | Boston Lying-in-Hospital | . | . | . | . | . | . | 716 | 75 |
| 1859. | Mrs. Abbott Lawrence, sen. | . | . | . | . | . | . | 100 | 00 |
| 1859. | A Friend | . | . | . | . | . | . | 25 | 00 |
| 1860. | Jonathan Phillips | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5,000 | 00 |
| 1870. | Henry Salstonstall | . | . | . | . | . | . | 250 | 00 |
| 1871. | Nabby Joy | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5,000 | 00 |
| 1871. | James Read | . | . | . | . | . | . | 500 | 00 |
| 1871. | Abbott Lawrence | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1,000 | 00 |
| 1872. | Arabella Rice | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5,000 | 00 |
| 1877. | Augustus Hemenway | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2,000 | 00 |
| 1877. | Quincy Tufts | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2,000 | 00 |
| 1878. | Eliza Powers | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2,000 | 00 |
| 1881. | Thomas D. Quincy | . | . | . | . | . | . | 500 | 00 |
| 1883. | Mary Wigglesworth | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5,000 | 00 |
| 1891. | Ann Wigglesworth | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5,000 | 00 |
| 1892. | T. O. H. P. Burnham | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2,000 | 00 |
| 1896. | Samuel E. Sawyer | . | . | . | . | . | . | 2,000 | 00 |
| 1896. | Henry C. Hutchins | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1,000 | 00 |
| 1897. | Thomas Wigglesworth | . | . | . | . | . | . | 5,000 | 00 |
| 1897. | William Hilton | . | . | . | . | . | . | 17,500 | 00 |

LIFE MEMBERS.

| Constituted. | Constituted. |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1820. Hannah R. Amory. | Hannah Joy. |
| 1829. Ebenzer T. Andrews. | 1832. Amos Lawrence. |
| 1844. Samuel Appleton. | 1832. Abbott Lawrence. |
| * Samuel T. Armstrong. | 1844. William R. Lawrence. |
| 1844. Amos Binney. | Catherine S. Langdon. |
| 1844. Samuel Blake. | Joseph Lee, jun. |
| 1819. Edward Blanchard. | Charles Lowell, D. D. |
| 1831. James Bowdoin. | Samuel May. |
| Eben L. Boyd. | Mrs. John McLean. |
| 1856. Samuel Bradlee. | William Phillips. |
| 1844. Peter C. Brooks. | William Payne. |
| William Brown. | John Peck. |
| John Brown. | 1828. Jonathan Phillips. |
| 1820. Charles R. Codman. | 1828. Edward D. Peters. |
| Mrs. C. Codman. | 1828. James Perkins. |
| 1818. Margaret Coffin. | 1821. Sarah Payne. |
| 1824. Samuel Clark. | 1821. Mary Payne. |
| S. P. Davis. | 1816. Francis Parkman, D. D. |
| Mary Daught. | Samuel G. Perkins. |
| John Dorr. | 1828. Paul D. Richards. |
| 1820. Mrs. Catherine Eliot. | Samuel Salisbury. |
| Ebenezer Francis. | Catherine S. Smith. |
| Nalbo Frazier. | 1818. David Sears. |
| - 1820. William R. Gray. | 1844. George C. Shattuck. |
| - 1828. Horace Gray. | Richard D. Tucker. |
| - 1844. John C. Gray. | 1818. Edward Tuckerman. |
| Gardiner Greene. | 1844. John E. Thayer. |
| 1825. Mary Greene. | 1844. G. Francis Thayer. |
| 1844. J. S. Copley Greene. | 1825. Thomas L. Winthrop. |
| 1816. John Grew. | 1831. Samuel H. Walley. |
| Henry Homer. | Charles Walley. |
| 1824. Joseph Head. | 1831. Edgar K. Whitaker. |
| 1828. Sarah Holland. | Samuel Whitwell. |

*Date not recorded.

PRESIDENTS.

| Elected. | | Resigned. |
|----------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| 1796 | Right Rev. Samuel Parker | 1804 |
| 1804 | Samuel Stillman, D. D. | 1807 |
| 1807 | Rev. Joseph Eckley | 1811 |
| 1811 | Hon. William Phillips | 1827 |
| 1827 | Edward Tuckerman | 1828 |
| 1828 | Samuel Snelling | 1830 |
| 1830 | Edward Tuckerman | 1838 |
| 1838 | Hon. Jonathan Phillips | 1840 |
| 1840 | Gideon F. Thayer | 1846 |
| 1846 | Nathaniel L. Frothingham, D. D. | 1852 |
| 1852 | James H. Foster | 1857 |
| 1857 | Samuel May | 1865 |
| 1865 | George K. Kuhn | 1875 |
| 1875 | J. Huntington Wolcott | 1887 |
| 1887 | Thomas Wigglesworth | 1893 |
| 1893 | Samuel Johnson | |

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

| Elected. | | Resigned. |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1796 | Stephen Gorham | 1806 |
| 1796 | Right Rev. Dr. Parker | 1804 |
| 1796 | John Parker | 1798 |
| 1796 | John Coffin Jones | 1799 |
| 1796 | William Brown | 1799 |
| 1796 | Samuel Stillman | 1807 |
| 1796 | William Shattuck | 1801 |
| 1796 | Samuel Dunn | 1815 |
| 1796 | John Andrews | 1808 |
| 1796 | John Codman | 1801 |
| 1796 | Jonathan Amory, 3d | 1808 |
| 1796 | Samuel West | 1807 |
| 1797 | Thomas Brewer | 1806 |
| 1798 | Thomas Davis | 1801 |
| 1799 | William Tudor | 1806 |
| 1799 | Nathaniel Smith | 1801 |
| 1801 | Benjamin Bussey | 1806 |
| 1801 | Henry Hill | 1809 |
| 1802 | Samuel Salisbury | 1808 |
| 1804 | Adam Babcock | 1808 |
| 1806 | Samuel Cobb | 1808 |
| 1806 | Samuel Snelling | 1830 |
| 1806 | Henderson Inches | 1808 |
| 1806 | Eben L. Boyd | 1809 |
| 1807 | Joseph Eckley | 1811 |

| Elected. | Resigned. |
|----------|------------------------------------|
| 1807 | Gideon Snow |
| 1808 | Samuel H. Walley |
| 1808 | Joseph Coolidge, jun. |
| 1808 | Henry Holmes |
| 1808 | John G. Coffin |
| 1808 | Stephen Higginson, jun. |
| 1808 | William Mackay |
| 1809 | William Smith |
| 1809 | James White |
| 1809 | Joseph Tilden |
| 1811 | Charles Lowell |
| 1811 | Thomas Baldwin |
| 1811 | William Phillips |
| 1813 | Isaac Winslow |
| 1815 | John Grew |
| 1815 | Edward Tuckerman |
| 1815 | Edward Phillips |
| 1815 | Benjamin West |
| 1820 | Henry Ware |
| 1820 | Thomas A. Dexter |
| 1822 | Thomas W. Phillips |
| 1825 | Francis Wayland |
| 1826 | Benjamin Gould |
| 1826 | Gideon F. Thayer |
| 1826 | Samuel T. Armstrong |
| 1826 | Jonathan Phillips |
| 1826 | Samuel May |
| 1826 | George H. Snelling |
| 1830 | Otis Everett |
| 1830 | Nathaniel P. Russell |
| 1830 | Alonzo Potter |
| 1831 | Moses Grant |
| 1832 | Nathaniel L. Frothingham |
| 1833 | Thomas B. Wales |
| 1833 | J. Greely Stevenson |
| 1834 | Pliny Cutler |
| 1835 | Edmund Munroe |
| 1836 | James H. Foster |
| 1836 | William Gray |
| 1838 | Uriel Crocker |
| 1838 | Josiah F. Flagg |
| 1839 | Edmund Dwight |
| 1839 | Samuel T. Armstrong |
| 1840 | Ebenezer Chadwick |
| 1840 | Nathaniel H. Emmons |

| Elected. | Resigned. | |
|----------|-----------------------|------|
| 1841 | Samuel H. Walley | 1842 |
| 1842 | Charles Amory | 1845 |
| 1843 | Benjamin Howard | 1844 |
| 1843 | Samuel Bradlee | 1856 |
| 1845 | J. Huntington Wolcott | 1865 |
| 1845 | Gideon Snow | 1845 |
| 1845 | Jonathan Chapman | 1848 |
| 1846 | Francis Parkman | 1853 |
| 1848 | George H. Kuhn | 1875 |
| 1850 | William Dehon | 1857 |
| 1852 | Thomas P. Cushing | 1855 |
| 1854 | Henry B. Rogers | 1887 |
| 1854 | Samuel E. Guild | 1862 |
| 1855 | William R. Lawrence | 1865 |
| 1856 | Henry A. Whitney | 1866 |
| 1856 | Abbott Lawrence | 1875 |
| 1857 | Henry Plympton | 1862 |
| 1862 | Thomas Wigglesworth | 1893 |
| 1862 | Francis E. Parker | 1879 |
| 1863 | Samuel Johnson, jun. | |
| 1863 | John C. Ropes | 1868 |
| 1864 | Rufus Ellis | 1885 |
| 1865 | John Tisdale Bradlee | 1872 |
| 1865 | G. Langdon Pratt | 1871 |
| 1865 | James J. Higginson | 1868 |
| 1866 | William R. Lawrence | 1879 |
| 1868 | Arthur Lincoln | |
| 1868 | J. Huntington Wolcott | 1887 |
| 1872 | Samuel Eliot | 1872 |
| 1872 | Abner Kingman | 1881 |
| 1872 | Edward S. Grew | |
| 1875 | George H. Kuhn | 1879 |
| 1875 | Francis W. Lawrence | |
| 1879 | William P. Kuhn | 1897 |
| 1879 | A. Lawrence Mason | |
| 1881 | C. W. Amory | |
| 1885 | John P. Spaulding | 1885 |
| 1886 | Charles G. Weld | |
| 1887 | Roger Wolcott | 1892 |
| 1887 | Arthur B. Ellis | 1888 |
| 1887 | Francis W. Hunnewell | |
| 1889 | J. Collins Warren | |
| 1892 | Charles F. Sprague | 1892 |
| 1893 | Lawrence Brooks | 1896 |
| 1895 | E. Pierson Beebe | |

SECRETARIES.

| Elected. | | Resigned. |
|----------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1796 | Jonathan Amory, 3d | 1798 |
| 1798 | John Andrews | 1808 |
| 1808 | Samuel H. Walley | 1809 |
| 1809 | Joseph Tilden | 1813 |
| 1813 | Isaac Winslow | 1815 |
| 1815 | John Grew | 1815 |
| 1815 | Benjamin West | 1819 |
| 1819 | Joseph Tilden | 1820 |
| 1820 | Thomas A. Dexter | 1822 |
| 1822 | Thomas W. Phillips | 1827 |
| 1827 | George H. Snelling | 1836 |
| 1836 | William Gray | 1850 |
| 1850 | William Dehon | 1857 |
| 1857 | H. Austin Whitney | 1864 |
| 1864 | John C. Ropes | 1868 |
| 1868 | Arthur Lincoln | 1887 |
| 1887 | Edward S. Grew | |

TREASURERS.

| Elected. | | Resigned. |
|----------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1796 | William Smith | 1809 |
| 1809 | Edward Phillips | 1813 |
| 1813 | Gideon Snow | 1844 |
| 1844 | George T. Bigelow | 1850 |
| 1850 | Edward Blake | 1863 |
| 1863 | Francis E. Parker | 1879 |
| 1879 | Arthur Lincoln | |

SUPERINTENDENTS.

| Appointed. | | Resigned. |
|------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1858 | John B. Alley | 1862 |
| 1862 | Howard F. Damon | 1865 |
| 1865 | Samuel A. Green | 1873 |
| 1873 | Alfred L. Haskins | 1876 |
| 1876 | Wm. H. H. Hastings | |

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

| Appointed. | | Resigned. |
|------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1858 | Jacob Bigelow | 1867 |
| | P. M. Crane | 1867 |
| 1867 | Henry I. Bowditch | 1868 |
| 1867 | Calvin Ellis | 1868 |

CONSULTING SURGEONS.

| Appointed. | | Resigned. |
|------------|------------------|-----------|
| 1858 | S. D. Townsend | 1867 |
| | H. W. Williams | 1859 |
| | George Hayward | 1863 |
| 1863 | J. Mason Warren | 1867 |
| 1867 | C. E. Buckingham | 1868 |
| 1867 | R. M. Hodges | 1868 |

DISTRICT PHYSICIANS.

| Appointed. | | Resigned. |
|------------|----------------------|-----------|
| 1796 | John Fleet | 1804 |
| 1802 | James Jackson | 1804 |
| 1802 | Samuel Hunt | 1805 |
| 1804 | Isaac Rand, jun. | 1805 |
| 1804 | John G. Coffin | 1806 |
| 1805 | John Dixwell | 1806 |
| 1805 | Horace Bean | 1811 |
| 1806 | John Gorham | 1807 |
| 1806 | Thomas I. Parker | 1809 |
| 1807 | Cyrus Perkins | 1809 |
| 1809 | Samuel R. Trevett | 1809 |
| 1809 | William Gamage, jun. | 1814 |
| 1809 | Asa Bullard | 1810 |
| 1810 | Jacob Gates | 1811 |
| 1811 | Jacob Bigelow | 1814 |
| 1811 | John Revere | 1816 |
| 1814 | John B. Brown | 1816 |
| 1814 | George Parkman | 1817 |
| 1816 | Asa Bucknam | 1819 |
| 1816 | Pliny Hayes | 1818 |
| 1817 | Samuel Clark | 1820 |
| 1818 | John Ware | 1820 |
| 1819 | Enoch Hale | 1821 |
| 1819 | Gamaliel Bradford | 1820 |
| 1820 | Chandler Robbins | 1823 |
| 1820 | George B. Doane | 1823 |
| 1821 | John P. Spooner | 1824 |
| 1821 | John W. Webster | 1822 |
| 1822 | David Osgood | 1823 |
| 1823 | John D. Wells | 1826 |
| 1823 | Warren Abbott | 1825 |
| 1823 | George W. Otis | 1826 |
| 1824 | Samuel Morrill | 1827 |
| 1825 | Winslow Lewis | 1827 |
| 1826 | J. Greely Stevenson | 1828 |

| Appointed. | Resigned. |
|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1826 | Edward G. Davis 1829 |
| 1827 | Charles T. Hildreth 1830 |
| 1827 | Joseph K. McKean 1830 |
| 1827 | Horatio Robinson 1828 |
| 1828 | Jonas H. Lane 1830 |
| 1828 | Francis J. Higginson 1830 |
| 1828 | John C. Howard 1831 |
| 1828 | Daniel T. Coit 1832 |
| 1829 | Charles Walker 1832 |
| 1829 | Thomas Gray 1832 |
| 1829 | John B. Stebbins 1832 |
| 1830 | Martin Gay 1832 |
| 1830 | Henry Dyer 1833 |
| 1830 | William Grigg 1831 |
| 1830 | Alexander Thomas 1833 |
| 1831 | Edward J. Davenport 1834 |
| 1831 | Augustus A. Gould 1834 |
| 1832 | Ezra Palmer 1835 |
| 1832 | Joseph Roby 1835 |
| 1832 | Paul Simpson 1835 |
| 1832 | James Wood 1833 |
| 1832 | Caleb S. Whitman 1835 |
| 1832 | John B. S. Jackson 1835 |
| 1833 | Edward Warren 1836 |
| 1833 | William A. Foster 1836 |
| 1833 | James B. Gregerson 1835 |
| 1834 | J. Howard Sargent 1835 |
| 1834 | Edmund L. Cunningham 1836 |
| 1835 | William G. Hanaford 1837 |
| 1835 | Francis Dana 1836 |
| 1835 | Henry I. Bowditch 1838 |
| 1835 | William Young 1836 |
| 1835 | John Odin 1838 |
| 1835 | William W. Dwight 1836 |
| 1835 | Francis H. Gray 1837 |
| 1836 | Henry G. Clark 1838 |
| 1836 | John H. Dix 1839 |
| 1836 | Alonzo Chapin 1837 |
| 1836 | Hermann B. Inches 1838 |
| 1836 | Abner B. Wheeler 1838 |
| 1836 | Marcellus Bowen 1838 |
| 1837 | Oliver W. Holmes 1837 |
| 1837 | John M. Moriarty 1839 |
| 1837 | Warren J. Whitney 1839 |
| 1838 | George A. Bethune 1840 |

| Appointed. | Resigned. |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1826 | Edward G. Davis |
| 1827 | Charles T. Hildreth |
| 1827 | Joseph K. McKean |
| 1827 | Horatio Robinson |
| 1828 | Jonas H. Lane |
| 1828 | Francis J. Higginson |
| 1828 | John C. Howard |
| 1828 | Daniel T. Coit |
| 1829 | Charles Walker |
| 1829 | Thomas Gray |
| 1829 | John B. Stebbins |
| 1830 | Martin Gay |
| 1830 | Henry Dyer |
| 1830 | William Grigg |
| 1830 | Alexander Thomas |
| 1831 | Edward J. Davenport |
| 1831 | Augustus A. Gould |
| 1832 | Ezra Palmer |
| 1832 | Joseph Roby |
| 1832 | Paul Simpson |
| 1832 | James Wood |
| 1832 | Caleb S. Whitman |
| 1832 | John B. S. Jackson |
| 1833 | Edward Warren |
| 1833 | William A. Foster |
| 1833 | James B. Gregerson |
| 1834 | J. Howard Sargent |
| 1834 | Edmund L. Cunningham |
| 1835 | William G. Hanaford |
| 1835 | Francis Dana |
| 1835 | Henry I. Bowditch |
| 1835 | William Young |
| 1835 | John Odin |
| 1835 | William W. Dwight |
| 1835 | Francis H. Gray |
| 1836 | Henry G. Clark |
| 1836 | John H. Dix |
| 1836 | Alonzo Chapin |
| 1836 | Hermann B. Inches |
| 1836 | Abner B. Wheeler |
| 1836 | Marcellus Bowen |
| 1837 | Oliver W. Holmes |
| 1837 | John M. Moriarty |
| 1837 | Warren J. Whitney |
| 1838 | George A. Bethune |

| Appointed. | Resigned. |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1854 | John S. H. Fogg |
| 1855 | Calvin G. Page |
| 1855 | Samuel B. Flagg |
| 1855 | George G. Tucker |
| 1855 | Zabdiel B. Adams |
| 1855 | Alfred A. Stocker |
| 1856 | Marcus B. Leonard |
| 1856 | John A. Lamson |
| 1857 | Lucius M. Sargent, Jr. |
| 1857 | Robert Ware |
| 1858 | Stephen Mighill |
| 1858 | John W. Hinckley |
| 1858 | Henry K. Oliver, Jr. |
| 1858 | Samuel A. Green |
| 1858 | Hugh Ferguson |
| 1859 | William Osgood |
| 1859 | Gustavus Hay |
| 1859 | Joseph F. Gould |
| 1860 | Henry Lyman Shaw |
| 1861 | John Stearns, Jr. |
| 1861 | Charles C. Street |
| 1863 | William E. Rice |
| 1863 | Dewey K. Warren |
| 1863 | Charles K. Wheeler |
| 1863 | John Hart |
| 1863 | Thomas H. Haskins |
| 1864 | Elisha W. Aiken |
| 1864 | Artemas I. Fenn |
| 1864 | Joshua B. Treadwell |
| 1866 | Charles E. Inches |
| 1866 | Washington B. Trull |
| 1866 | Joseph W. Cushing |
| 1866 | Robert Disbrow |
| 1866 | William B. Mackie |
| 1866 | Joseph R. Draper |
| 1866 | Charles B. Porter |
| 1866 | David D. Gilbert |
| 1866 | Joseph W. Cushing |
| 1866 | Jacob F. Appell |
| 1866 | David F. Lincoln |
| 1867 | William F. Monroe |
| 1868 | Charles P. Kemp |
| 1868 | John B. Fulton |
| 1868 | David H. Hayden |
| 1868 | Alfred L. Haskins |

| Appointed. | Resigned. |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1868 | Hugh Doherty |
| 1869 | Henry Tuck |
| 1869 | William H. H. Hastings |
| 1870 | Orlando W. Doe |
| 1870 | Horace S. Everett |
| 1870 | Thomas F. Goddard |
| 1870 | William L. Richardson |
| 1871 | Charles F. Folsom |
| 1871 | Charles P. Putnam |
| 1871 | Reginald H. Fitz |
| 1872 | Josiah L. Hale |
| 1872 | Bennett F. Davenport |
| 1872 | Prince W. Page |
| 1872 | Charles B. Belt |
| 1872 | William J. Morton |
| 1873 | William H. Ruddick |
| 1873 | Frederick W. Vogel |
| 1873 | Walter Channing |
| 1873 | Joseph P. Oliver |
| 1873 | Amos L. Mason |
| 1873 | James H. Davenport |
| 1874 | William C. Holyoke |
| 1874 | Francis A. Harris |
| 1874 | Wallace W. Lovejoy |
| 1874 | John G. Stanton |
| 1875 | Edward J. Moore |
| 1875 | James B. Ayer |
| 1875 | Elbridge G. Cutler |
| 1875 | Frederic C. Shattuck |
| 1875 | William C. Holyoke |
| 1876 | Thomas M. Rotch |
| 1876 | Edward F. Hodges |
| 1876 | Edward H. Bradford |
| 1876 | Abner Post |
| 1876 | William J. G. Fogg |
| 1876 | Thomas G. Reed |
| 1877 | George W. Copeland |
| 1877 | Maurice H. Richardson |
| 1877 | Samuel Howe |
| 1877 | Arthur T. Cabot |
| 1878 | Claudius M. Jones |
| 1878 | Edward C. Booth |
| 1878 | William F. Whitney |
| 1879 | Henry C. Haven |
| 1879 | Charles P. Bancroft |

| Appointed. | Resigned. |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1879 | Edward L. Parks |
| 1879 | Charles M. Green |
| 1879 | Francis H. Williams |
| 1879 | Henry W. Broughton |
| 1880 | Frank H. Hooper |
| 1880 | William W. Gannett |
| 1880 | Harold Williams |
| 1880 | James J. Minot |
| 1880 | John W. Elliott |
| 1881 | Henry L. Morse |
| 1881 | George H. Tilden |
| 1881 | John W. Farlow |
| 1881 | John B. Swift |
| 1881 | Morton H. Prince |
| 1881 | Flavill W. Kyle |
| 1882 | Samuel J. Mixter |
| 1882 | Vincent Y. Bowditch |
| 1882 | Henry P. Jacques |
| 1882 | William N. Bullard |
| 1882 | William C. Emerson |
| 1882 | Robert B. Dixon |
| 1882 | Walter J. Otis |
| 1882 | Frederick F. Daggett |
| 1883 | Willis B. McMichael |
| 1883 | Herbert L. Burrell |
| 1883 | Frederic H. Lombard |
| 1883 | George G. Hayward |
| 1883 | Rufus A. Kingman |
| 1883 | William D. Hodges |
| 1884 | Russell Sturgis |
| 1884 | Edward W. Warren |
| 1884 | George H. Monks |
| 1885 | Thomas F. Sherman |
| 1885 | Winifred B. Bancroft |
| 1885 | James S. Howe |
| 1885 | Hayward W. Cushing |
| 1885 | William F. Temple |
| 1886 | Herbert B. Whitney |
| 1886 | Howard M. Buck |
| 1886 | George E. Richards |
| 1886 | Frederick M. Briggs |
| 1886 | Edward Reynolds |
| 1887 | Henry Jackson |
| 1887 | John A. Jeffries |
| 1887 | Robert W. Lovett |
| | 1880 |
| | 1880 |
| | 1881 |
| | 1881 |
| | 1882 |
| | 1882 |
| | 1881 |
| | 1881 |
| | 1882 |
| | 1882 |
| | 1882 |
| | 1884 |
| | 1883 |
| | 1882 |
| | 1884 |
| | 1883 |
| | 1884 |
| | 1883 |
| | 1883 |
| | 1884 |
| | 1883 |
| | 1887 |
| | 1892 |
| | 1883 |
| | 1885 |
| | 1886 |
| | 1885 |
| | 1886 |
| | 1885 |
| | 1885 |
| | 1886 |
| | 1886 |
| | 1886 |
| | 1888 |
| | 1887 |
| | 1887 |
| | 1888 |
| | 1888 |
| | 1888 |
| | 1889 |
| | 1888 |
| | 1887 |

| Appointed. | Resigned. |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1887 | George Haven |
| 1887 | Charles W. Townsend |
| 1887 | George G. Sears |
| 1888 | Robert W. Greenleaf |
| 1888 | George E. Thompson |
| 1888 | Fred. W. Stuart |
| 1888 | Silas H. Ayer |
| 1888 | Henry C. Baldwin |
| 1889 | Algernon Coolidge, Jr. |
| 1889 | William S. Boardman |
| 1889 | George A. Sargent |
| 1889 | Samuel Breck |
| 1890 | Edward L. Twombly |
| 1890 | Joseph R. Draper |
| 1890 | Fred C. Cobb |
| 1890 | Augustus Thorndike |
| 1890 | Arthur K. Stone |
| 1890 | Charles D. Fillebrown |
| 1890 | William S. Thayer |
| 1890 | Chauncey R. Burr |
| 1890 | Paul Thorndike |
| 1891 | Richard Sprague |
| 1891 | George H. Washburn |
| 1891 | Joel E. Goldthwait |
| 1891 | William H. Prescott |
| 1891 | George A. Craigin |
| 1892 | Augustus A. Knight |
| 1892 | William E. Fay |
| 1892 | Horace E. Bragdon |
| 1892 | William P. Derby |
| 1892 | Augustus H. Wentworth |
| 1892 | William E. Chenery |
| 1892 | Frank S. Whittemore |
| 1892 | Eugene M. Holden |
| 1892 | Joseph Hicks |
| 1892 | John J. Thomas |
| 1893 | William R. Woodbury |
| 1893 | John L. Morse |
| 1893 | Horace D. Arnold |
| 1893 | Charles M. Whitney |
| 1893 | John C. Ames |
| 1893 | Benjamin Tenney |
| 1893 | Malcolm Storer |
| 1893 | Edward A. Pease |
| 1893 | Edwin W. Dwight |

| Appointed. | Resigned. |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| 1893 | Franklin G. Balch |
| 1893 | John B. Blake |
| 1893 | Fred B. Lund |
| 1893 | John Dane |
| 1894 | Frederick R. Tower |
| 1894 | Farrah Cobb |
| 1894 | John W. Bartol |
| 1894 | Warren F. Gay |
| 1894 | Nelson C. Haskell |
| 1894 | Howard N. Lothrop |
| 1895 | William L. Edwards |
| 1895 | Edmund C. Stowell |
| 1895 | George M. Muttart |
| 1895 | John S. Phelps |
| 1895 | John W. Dewis |
| 1895 | Alfred N. Wheeler |
| 1895 | C. Morton Smith |
| 1896 | John N. Coolidge |
| 1896 | Charles H. Hare |
| 1896 | Frank A. Higgins |
| 1896 | James S. Stone |
| 1897 | Arthur L. Chute |
| 1897 | William P. Coues |
| 1897 | Sidney A. Lord |
| 1897 | George A. Harlow |
| 1897 | Frederick Drew |
| 1897 | Carl A. Ewald |
| 1897 | William Cogswell |
| 1897 | Richard E. Edes |
| 1897 | Richard F. Chase |

SURGEONS.

| Appointed. | Resigned. |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1856 | George H. Lyman |
| 1856 | Henry W. Williams |
| 1856 | Richard M. Hodges |
| 1856 | Daniel D. Slade |
| 1858 | William W. Morland |
| 1861 | Charles D. Homans |
| 1863 | David W. Cheever |
| 1863 | Algernon Coolidge |
| 1864 | John Green |
| 1864 | Alexander D. Sinclair |
| 1865 | Francis H. Brown |
| 1866 | Seth L. Sprague |

| Appointed. | Resigned. |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1866 | Calvin G. Page |
| 1868 | John Homans |
| 1868 | Oliver F. Wadsworth |
| 1869 | Algernon Coolidge |
| 1869 | George G. Tarbell |
| 1869 | Arthur N. Nichols |
| 1869 | Henry H. A. Beach |
| 1869 | Francis C. Ropes |
| 1869 | Joshua B. Treadwell |
| 1870 | Samuel W. Langmaid |
| 1871 | Clarence J. Blake |
| 1872 | Francis B. Greenough |
| 1873 | Thomas B. Curtis |
| 1875 | Thomas Waterman |
| 1875 | Thomas Dwight |
| 1876 | Charles E. Inches |
| 1876 | George W. Gay |
| 1877 | Walter Ela |
| 1878 | Edward H. Bradford |
| 1880 | John F. Bush |
| 1881 | Abner Post |
| 1882 | Francis H. Williams |
| 1884 | Samuel J. Mixter |
| 1885 | Herbert L. Burrell |
| 1885 | George H. Monks |
| 1886 | Edward O. Otis |
| 1887 | William M. Conant |
| 1890 | Frederick M. Briggs |
| 1890 | Arthur K. Stone |
| 1891 | Paul Thorndike |
| 1892 | Augustus Thorndike |
| 1893 | Rufus E. Darrah |
| 1896 | Edward E. Pease |
| 1896 | Warren F. Gay |

PHYSICIANS.

| Appointed. | Resigned. |
|----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1858 | Eli W. Blake |
| 1858 | Charles D. Homans |
| 1858 | J. Nelson Borland |
| 1858 | Francis Minot |
| 1858 | Edw. F. Oliver |
| 1858 | Buckminster Brown |
| 1858 | Calvin G. Page |
| 1858 | Algernon Coolidge |
| 1858 | Calvin Ellis |

| Appointed. | Resigned. |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| 1858 | Zabdiel B. Adams |
| 1859 | Lucius M. Sargent |
| 1859 | J. Baxter Upham |
| 1861 | Robert Ware |
| 1863 | Alexander D. Sinclair |
| 1863 | Seth D. Sprague |
| 1863 | Henry K. Oliver, Jr. |
| 1863 | Stephen W. Bowles |
| 1863 | James C. White |
| 1864 | Sidney H. Carney |
| 1864 | Hall Curtis |
| 1866 | William Osgood |
| 1866 | John M. Hayward |
| 1866 | Charles F. Crehore |
| 1866 | Francis C. Ropes |
| 1866 | Calvin G. Page |
| 1866 | B. Joy Jeffries |
| 1866 | J. Theodore Heard |
| 1866 | Patrick A. O'Connell |
| 1866 | Joshua B. Treadwell |
| 1866 | Charles W. Swan |
| 1866 | Charles B. Porter |
| 1866 | Samuel W. Langmaid |
| 1866 | Robert Willard |
| 1867 | John Homans, Jr. |
| 1867 | Frederick I. Knight |
| 1867 | Oliver F. Wadsworth |
| 1867 | Francis B. Greenough |
| 1868 | William F. Munroe |
| 1868 | Charles E. Inches |
| 1868 | Samuel G. Webber |
| 1869 | Fitch E. Oliver |
| 1869 | Robert Amory |
| 1869 | Theodore W. Fisher |
| 1869 | Thomas Waterman |
| 1869 | John C. Warren |
| 1869 | I. Franklin Appell |
| 1870 | David F. Lincoln |
| 1870 | Henry H. A. Beach |
| 1870 | Robert Disbrow |
| 1871 | Thomas Waterman |
| 1871 | Henry Tuck |
| 1871 | Alfred C. Haskins |
| 1872 | William H. H. Hastings |
| 1872 | William L. Richardson |

| Appointed. | Resigned. |
|--|-----------|
| 1872 William F. Munroe | 1874 |
| 1873 Charles P. Putnam | 1876 |
| 1873 F. M. Robinson | 1874 |
| 1873 Theodore W. Fisher | 1875 |
| 1873 Thomas Dwight | 1875 |
| 1873 Reginald H. Fitz | 1882 |
| 1873 Henry Tuck | 1876 |
| 1873 Josiah L. Hale | 1883 |
| 1874 William H. Baker | 1885 |
| 1875 Orlando W. Doe | 1877 |
| 1875 Joseph P. Oliver | 1888 |
| 1875 Amos L. Mason | 1877 |
| 1875 Allen M. Sumner | 1879 |
| 1875 George W. Gay | 1876 |
| 1876 William S. Dennett | 1876 |
| 1876 Frederick W. Vogel | 1887 |
| 1876 William C. Holyoke | 1880 |
| 1876 Elbridge G. Cutler | 1877 |
| 1876 George B. Shattuck | 1880 |
| 1876 Robert M. Lawrence | 1886 |
| 1876 Walter Ela | 1877 |
| 1876 John Dixwell | 1893 |
| 1877 James B. Ayer | 1880 |
| 1877 Frederic C. Shattuck | 1878 |
| 1877 Edward H. Bradford | 1878 |
| 1877 John F. Bush | 1880 |
| 1877 Francis H. Davenport | 1881 |
| 1878 Abner Post | 1881 |
| 1878 Thomas M. Rotch | |
| 1878 Maurice H. Richardson | 1881 |
| 1879 Arthur T. Cabot | 1881 |
| 1879 Albert J. Colgan | 1880 |
| 1880 Henry C. Haven | 1887 |
| 1880 Charles M. Green | 1885 |
| 1880 James N. Reilly | 1882 |
| 1880 Claudio M. Jones | 1892 |
| 1880 William F. Whitney | 1882 |
| 1881 Charles P. Bancroft | 1882 |
| 1881 Francis H. Williams | 1882 |
| 1881 Henry W. Broughton | 1883 |
| 1881 Harold Williams | |
| 1881 James J. Minot | 1889 |
| 1881 George M. Garland | 1892 |
| 1882 William W. Gannett | |
| 1882 Edward M. Buckingham | 1884 |

| Appointed. | Resigned. |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1882 | Henry L. Morse |
| 1882 | John B. Swift |
| 1883 | Samuel J. Mixter |
| 1883 | Vincent Y. Bowditch |
| 1883 | William C. Emerson |
| 1884 | Charles G. Weld |
| 1884 | Robert B. Dixon |
| 1885 | Russell Sturgis |
| 1885 | Frederic H. Lombard |
| 1885 | Rufus A. Kingman |
| 1886 | Thomas F. Sherman |
| 1886 | William D. Hall |
| 1886 | James S. Howe |
| 1887 | Howard M. Buck |
| 1887 | Frederic M. Briggs |
| 1887 | George H. Tilden |
| 1888 | Winifred B. Bancroft |
| 1888 | William F. Temple |
| 1888 | George E. Richards |
| 1889 | Henry Jackson |
| 1890 | Henry C. Baldwin |
| 1890 | Robert W. Greenleaf |
| 1891 | William S. Boardman |
| 1891 | Samuel Breck |
| 1892 | George A. Sargent |
| 1892 | Edward L. Twombly |
| 1892 | George H. Washburn |
| 1892 | William E. Fay |
| 1892 | Chauncey R. Burr |
| 1893 | William H. Prescott |
| 1893 | Frederic M. Turnbull |
| 1893 | John J. Thomas |
| 1893 | Augustus S. Knight |
| 1893 | William E. Chenery |
| 1893 | John L. Morse |
| 1894 | Horace D. Arnold |
| 1895 | Benjamin Tenney |
| 1895 | Charles E. Fillebrown |
| 1895 | Frederick R. Tower |
| 1896 | John W. Bartol |
| 1896 | Henry F. Hewes |
| 1897 | Edmund C. Stowell |
| 1897 | Alfred A. Wheeler |
| 1897 | John N. Coolidge |

OCULISTS.

| Appointed. | Resigned. |
|--|-----------|
| 1867 Oliver F. Wadsworth | 1874 |
| 1876 William S. Dennett | 1877 |
| 1882 Charles H. Williams | 1886 |
| 1886 Wm. D. Hall | 1893 |
| 1889 Edwin E. Jack | 1893 |
| 1893 Edward L. Parks | 1896 |
| 1893 Frederick A. Davis | 1895 |
| 1895 Frank E. Draper | |
| 1896 William E. Baxter | |

AURISTS.

| | |
|---|------|
| 1870 Clarence J. Blake | 1872 |
| 1882 Franklin H. Hooper | 1887 |
| 1885 George A. Leland | 1891 |
| 1887 Henry L. Morse | 1890 |
| 1888 William S. Bryant | 1893 |
| 1890 Wallace Preble | |
| 1891 Ernest E. Doble | 1896 |
| 1893 Joseph Hicks | 1896 |
| 1896 Edgar M. Holmes | |
| 1896 Philip Hammond | |
| 1897 Charles S. Wright | |

DEPARTMENT FOR DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

| | |
|--|------|
| 1873 Samuel G. Webber | 1878 |
| 1873 David F. Lincoln | 1880 |
| 1878 Frederick W. Vogel | 1884 |
| 1880 Charles F. Folsom | 1882 |
| 1882 Morton H. Prince | 1886 |
| 1884 William N. Bullard | 1893 |
| 1886 Philip C. Knapp | 1888 |
| 1888 John A. Jeffries | 1892 |
| 1888 Elliott G. Brackett | 1892 |
| 1892 Chauncey R. Burr | 1893 |
| 1892 Frederic Coggeshall | |
| 1893 William R. Woodbury | |

DEPARTMENT FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

| |
|---|
| 1873 Francis B. Greenough |
| 1882 Abner Post |
| 1896 James S. Howe |

DEPARTMENT FOR DISEASES OF THROAT AND NOSE.

| Appointed. | Resigned. |
|---|-----------|
| 1881 Thomas A. DeBlois | 1890 |
| 1882 John W. Farlow | |
| 1886 Edward W. Warren | 1890 |
| 1887 Frederick M. Turnbull | 1888 |
| 1889 J. Payson Clark | 1895 |
| 1890 Algernon Coolidge, Jr. | 1893 |
| 1890 Frederic C. Cobb | |
| 1893 William S. Boardman | |
| 1895 William E. Chenery | |
| 1897 Benjamin Tenney | |

DEPARTMENT FOR DISEASES OF WOMEN.

| | |
|---|------|
| 1881 William H. Baker | 1885 |
| 1881 Francis H. Davenport | 1895 |
| 1881 Charles M. Green | 1885 |
| 1881 John W. Elliot | 1890 |
| 1885 F. Howard Lombard | 1886 |
| 1885 John B. Swift | |
| 1886 George G. Hayward | 1888 |
| 1888 Rufus A. Kingman | 1897 |
| 1890 George Haven | |
| 1895 Malcolm Storer | |
| 1897 Charles H. Hare | |

DEPARTMENT FOR DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.

| | |
|---|------|
| 1882 George H. Tilden | 1893 |
| 1882 Francis S. Watson | 1892 |
| 1886 Hayward W. Cushing | 1894 |
| 1886 Gardner W. Allen | |
| 1892 Paul Thorndike | 1894 |
| 1893 Charles M. Whitney | |
| 1894 John B. Blake | 1897 |
| 1894 Franklin G. Balch | 1896 |
| 1896 Howard A. Lothrop | |
| 1897 Charles M. Smith | |

DEPARTMENT FOR DISEASES OF THE RECTUM AND ANUS.

| | |
|--|------|
| 1884 Walter J. Otis | |
| 1884 Charles P. Strong | 1885 |
| 1885 William D. Hodges | 1893 |
| 1893 Joseph C. Stedman | |
| 1897 John S. Phelps | |

OBSTETRIC DEPARTMENT.

| Appointed. | Resigned. |
|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1885 | Charles M. Green |
| 1890 | Edward Reynolds |
| 1890 | Charles W. Townsend |

ORTHOPEDIC DEPARTMENT.

| | | |
|----------------|-------------------------------|------|
| 1886 | Royal Whitman | 1890 |
| 1886 | William M. Conant | 1887 |
| 1890 | Charles L. Scudder | 1891 |
| 1891 | Augustus Thorndike | 1892 |
| 1892 | Rufus E. Darrah | 1893 |
| 1893 | Frank S. Whittemore | 1894 |
| 1893 | Horace D. Arnold | 1894 |
| 1894 | Edward E. Pease | 1896 |
| 1894 | Edwin W. Dwight | 1895 |
| 1895 | Edward H. Nichols | 1896 |
| 1896 | Calvin G. Page | |
| 1896 | Charles F. Painter | |

PATHOLOGIST.

| | |
|----------------|----------------------------|
| 1889 | Edward M. Greene |
|----------------|----------------------------|

DEPARTMENT FOR MENTAL DISEASES.

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1897 | Walter Channing |
|----------------|---------------------------|

ASSISTANT.

| | |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| 1897 | Arthur C. Jelly |
|----------------|---------------------------|

DENTISTS.

| | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|------|
| 1873 | Charles S. Bartlett | 1874 |
| 1873 | Edwin P. Bradbury | 1874 |
| 1873 | John W. Keyes | 1874 |
| 1873 | Timothy O. Lombard | 1874 |
| 1873 | Frederick M. Bradbury | 1874 |
| 1874 | Forrest G. Eddy | 1874 |
| 1874 | Jesse Robbins | 1874 |
| 1865 | Edwin B. Hitchcock | 1876 |
| 1875 | Thomas Bradley | 1876 |
| 1877 | Henry F. Dunkell | 1877 |
| 1878 | Frederick E. Banfield | 1879 |
| 1879 | Albert J. Colgan | 1880 |
| 1880 | James E. Riley | 1882 |
| 1888 | Frederick E. Banfield | 1883 |
| 1883 | Joseph E. Waitt | 1891 |
| 1891 | Alexander H. Fisher | |

| Appointed. | APOTHECARIES. | Retired. |
|------------|-------------------------|----------|
| 1796 | Smith and Bartlett | 1815 |
| 1802 | Stephen Thayer | 1809 |
| 1802 | Robert Fenelly | 1821 |
| 1809 | William B. White | 1821 |
| 1815 | Terence Wakefield | 1821 |
| 1819 | Daniel Henchman | 1821 |
| 1821 | Samuel Clarke | 1832 |
| 1832 | J. M. Smith and Co. | 1841 |
| 1841 | Smith and Fowle | 1844 |
| 1842 | Charles Mead | 1857 |
| 1844 | Seth W. Fowle | 1846 |
| 1844 | James Kidder | 1851 |
| 1846 | Charles K. Whipple | 1856 |
| 1851 | Robert R. Kent | 1857 |
| 1856 | John D. Taylor | 1857 |
| 1857 | Radford and Campbell | 1858 |
| 1857 | John N. M. Hill | 1857 |
| 1857 | Edward A. Lee | 1858 |
| 1857 | Charles G. Underwood | 1859 |
| 1858 | Henry M. Billings | 1858 |
| 1858 | Nathaniel S. Boyce | 1859 |
| 1859 | Henry M. Billings. | 1860 |
| 1860 | Solomon Hovey | 1861 |
| 1867 | Archibald K. Carruthers | 1871 |
| 1871 | Eugene A. Gilman | 1873 |
| 1873 | Frank G. Winn | 1874 |
| 1874 | John J. Kelly | 1878 |
| 1878 | Frank H. Clark | 1886 |
| 1886 | Frederick H. Dudley | 1893 |
| 1893 | Joseph S. Lang | 1894 |
| 1894 | George Lachambre | |

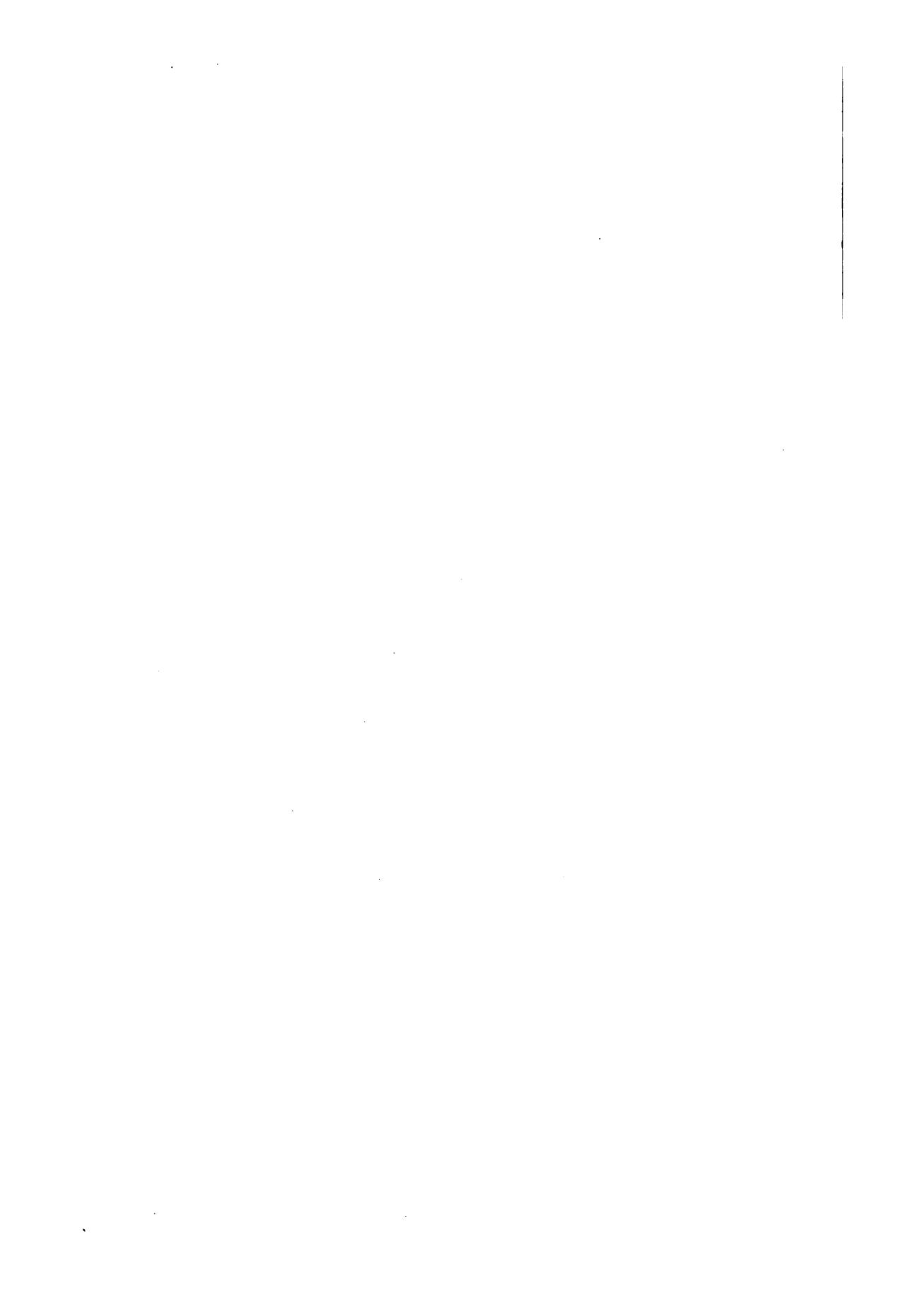
FORM OF BEQUEST.

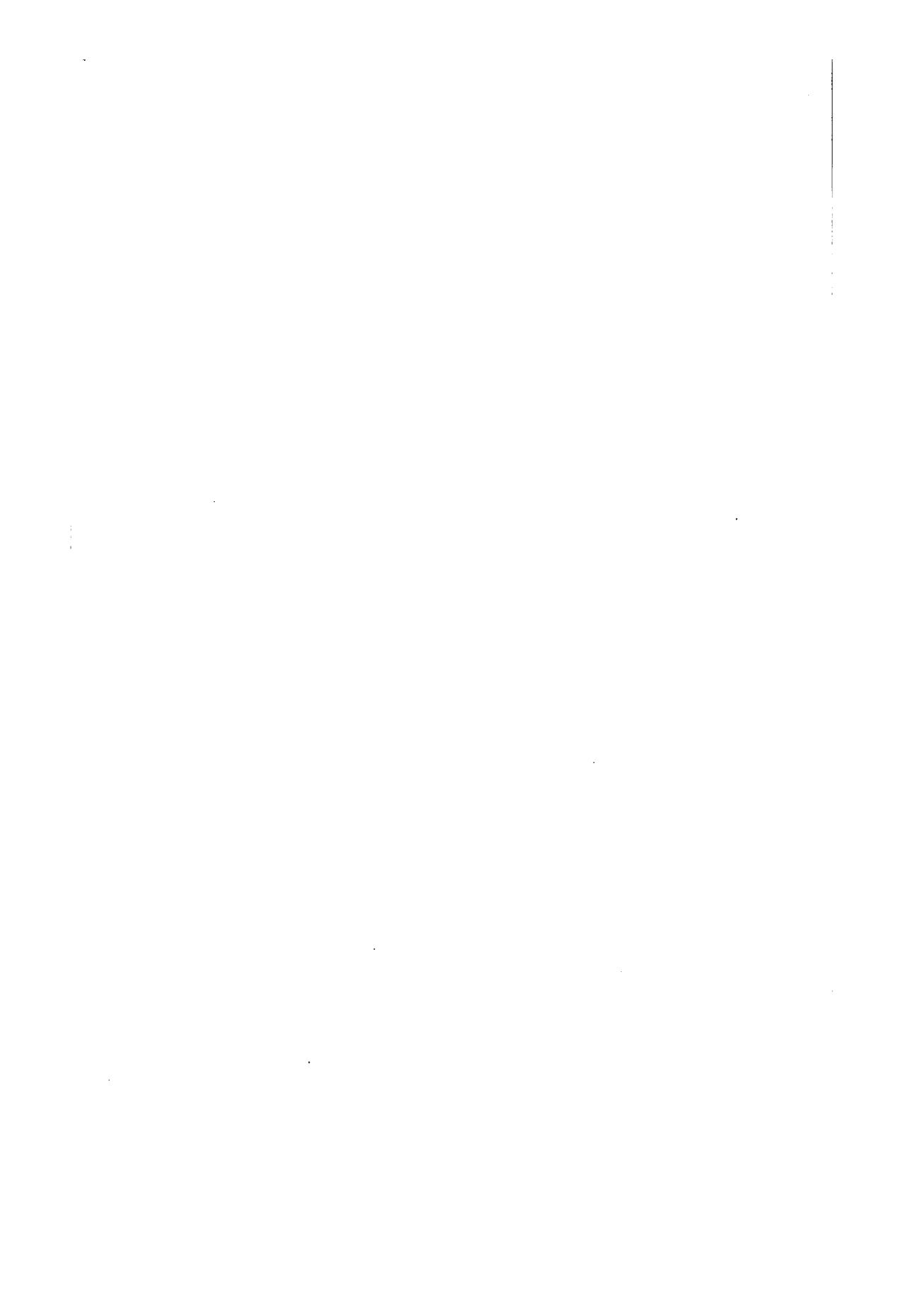
FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY.

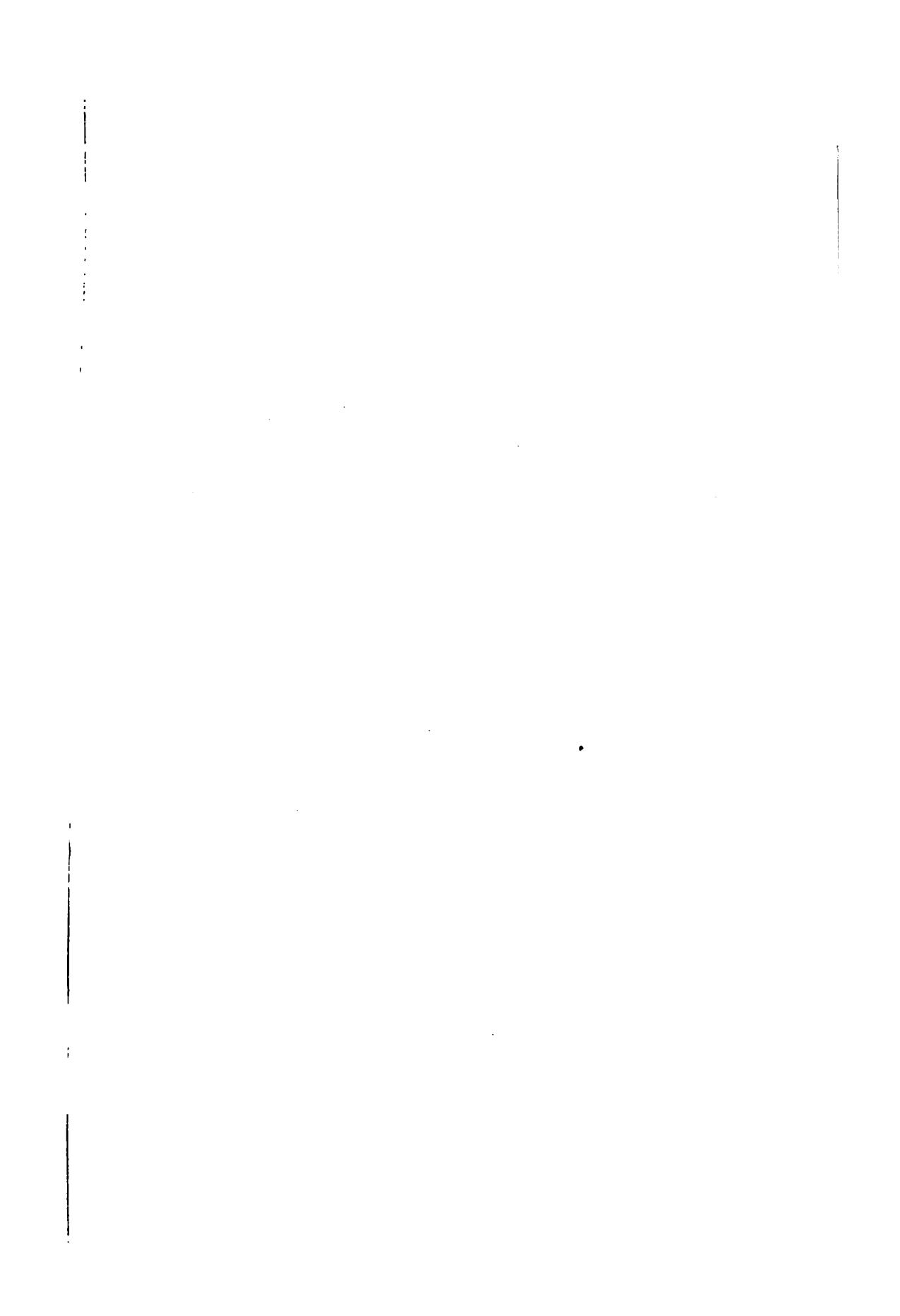
I give and bequeath to the Boston Dispensary, of Boston, Massachusetts, incorporated in the year 1801, the sum of dollars, to be applied to the uses of the said corporation.

FOR REAL ESTATE.

I give and bequeath to the Boston Dispensary, of Boston, Massachusetts, incorporated in the year 1801, the following property, to wit: (*here insert description of the property*), together with the appurtenances thereto belonging, to have and to hold the same unto the said corporation, its successors and assigns, forever.











3 2044 010 386 555

THE BORROWER WILL BE CHARGED
AN OVERDUE FEE IF THIS BOOK IS
NOT RETURNED TO THE LIBRARY ON
OR BEFORE THE LAST DATE STAMPED
BELOW. NON-RECEIPT OF OVERDUE
NOTICES DOES NOT EXEMPT THE
BORROWER FROM OVERDUE FEES.

Harvard College Widener Library
Cambridge, MA 02138 (617) 495-2413

